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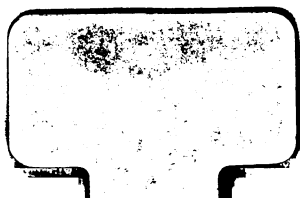
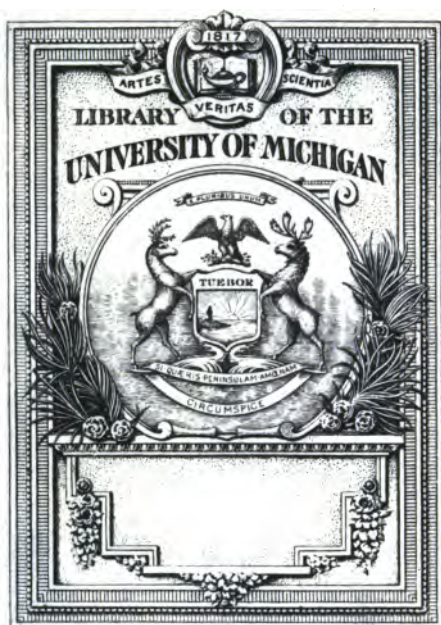
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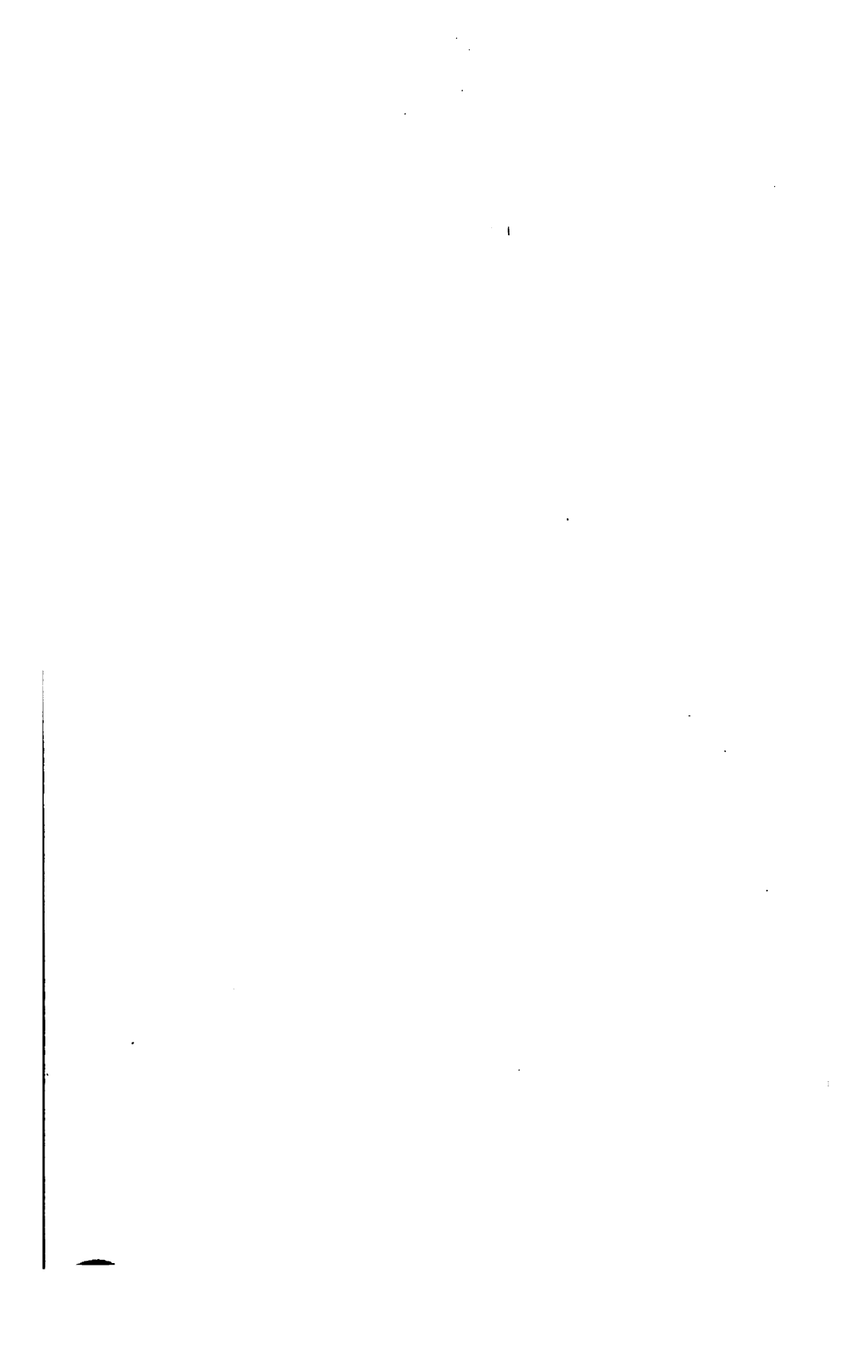
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ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.
OF THE FEB 26 1908

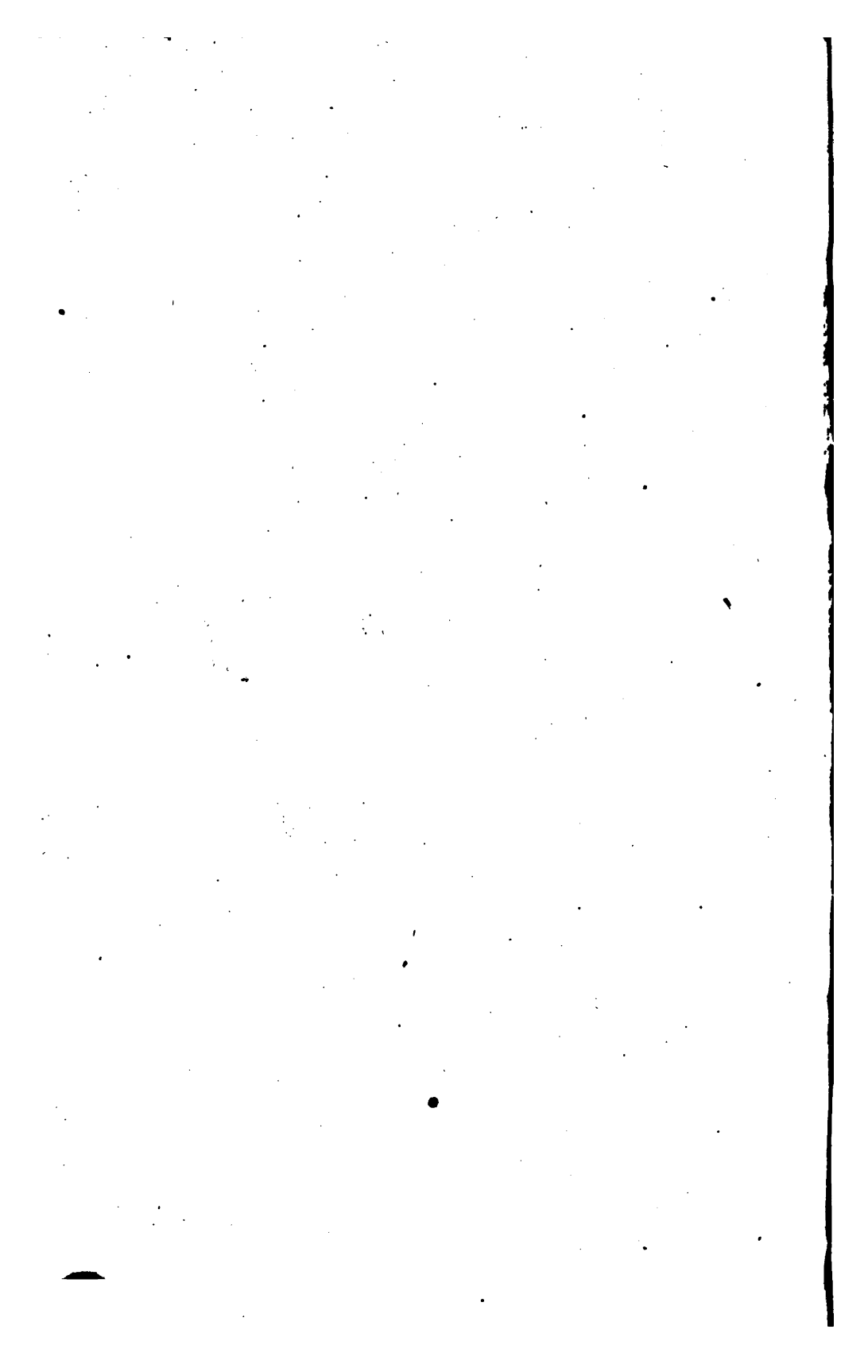
COMPTROLLER

• OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 8, 1868.

ALBANY :
VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS' STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.
1868.



State of New York.

No. 3.

IN SENATE,

January 8, 1868.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

STATE OF NEW YORK:
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1868. }

To the Legislature:

I have the honor herewith to transmit the Annual Report of my predecessor, the Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, exhibiting the condition of the finances of this State at the close of the last fiscal year.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. ALLEN,

Comptroller.

Dmc.

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REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *December 31st, 1867.* }

To the Legislature:

In the performance of a duty imposed by law, the Comptroller respectfully presents the following report of the financial operations of the State for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1867, with such suggestions as have occurred to him for the management and improvement of the public revenues.

Adopting the arrangement of the previous year as the most simple and intelligible, the several subjects to be considered, will be embraced under the general heads of debt, revenues, receipts and expenditures, and the condition of the funds held in trust by the State.

DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1866, the total funded debt of the State, was \$51,753,082.22, classified as follows:

General Fund Debt	\$5,642,622 22
Contingent	218,000 00
Canal	18,248,400 00
Bounty	27,644,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,753,082 22
	<hr/>

On the 30th of September, 1867, the total funded debt was \$48,367,682.22, classified as follows:

General Fund debt	\$5,642,622 22
Contingent	130,000 00
Canal	15,733,000 00
Bounty	26,862,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$48,367,682 22
	<hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT OF

It will be noticed that the aggregate debt has been reduced during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1867, \$3,385,400, an encouraging indication that we have at length reached the turning point, and that with a wise and prudent economy in appropriations for new objects, the time is not far distant when capital and labor can be relieved from the burthen of excessive taxation, and the annual contributions limited to what may be required for the support of government.

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th of September, 1867, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Fund at that date.

	Debt on the 30th of September, 1867.	Balance of Sinking Funds on the 30th of September, 1867.	Balance of debt after applying Sinking Funds.
General Fund.....	\$5,642,622 22	*\$1,008,298 55	\$4,634,323 67
Contingent.....	130,000 00	22,820 10	107,179 90
Canal.....	15,733,060 00	3,214,942 10	12,518,117 90
Bounty	26,862,000 00	†7,029 12	26,854,970 88
	<u>\$48,367,682 22</u>	<u>\$4,253,089 87</u>	<u>\$44,114,592 35</u>

The State has no unfunded or floating debt, all liquidated claims being provided for in the annual appropriation bills, and paid from the proceeds of the taxes levied to meet them.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The General Fund Debt has not changed in amount since the date of the previous report, no part of the stocks by which it is represented having become due, and the annual contribution of \$350,000 from the surplus revenues of the canals not being much in excess of the annual sum required for the payment of interest. Such portions of the debt as have matured since the adoption of the constitution of 1846, have been either extended by deficiency loans under the act of 1848, or paid by advances from the treasury. The sums thus furnished or advanced, are chargeable on the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, to be paid whenever the condition of the Fund will admit of it. There will be due of the principal of the General Fund Debt on the 1st of January, 1868, \$500,000, and on the 1st of May following, \$442,961.05, in all, \$942,961.05. Provision has already been made to pay the amount due in January,

* Includes \$350,000 received since the close of the fiscal year.

† Deducting interest accrued to October 1st, 1867, payable January 1st, 1868.

and the whole debt will be paid or provided for, at or before the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1873, by an increase in the annual contribution from the canal revenues to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund from \$350,000 to \$1,500,000, which may be confidently anticipated after 1868.

The following statement gives the items of the General Fund Debt on the 30th of September, 1867, and they are presented more in detail in the tables of the appendix accompanying this report :

Astor stock, chap. 302, Laws of 1827, and 86 of Laws of 1832	\$561,500 00
Deficiency loans under chap. 216, Laws of 1848	4,880,848 82
Comptroller's bonds	71,578 53
Indian annuities	122,694 87
Not paying interest	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,642,622 22
	<hr/>

The principal of the debt is payable as follows:

On demand	\$35,578 53
1868	942,961 05
1870	700,000 00
1875	900,000 00
1878	800,000 00
At pleasure	2,258,082 64
	<hr/>
Paying interest	\$5,636,622 22
Not paying interest	6,000 00
	<hr/>
Total debt	\$5,642,622 22
	<hr/>

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following statement gives the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867:

Balance in the treasury Sept. 30, 1866	\$217,127 05
Received from the canal revenues	713,125 00
Transferred from the General Fund, for interest	48,088 17
	<hr/>
	\$978,340 22
Interest on General Fund Debt	\$312,680 00
Indian annuities	7,361 67
	<hr/>
	320,041 67
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury Sept. 30, 1867	\$658,298 55
	<hr/>

The General Fund Debt Sinking Fund was established for the purpose of providing the means for the payment of the interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the General Fund Debt. The annual contribution to the Fund from the surplus revenues of the canals has so far, however, been limited to \$350,000, set apart under section two of article seven of the Constitution, a sum not much exceeding the annual interest charge on the debt. On the payment of the canal debt of 1846, which will be paid or provided for at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868, the contribution will be increased to \$1,500,000, which will pay the General Fund Debt in less than five years. A decrease in the canal revenues to any probable degree cannot change this result, the contribution to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund being first in the order of priority after the payment of the canal debt of 1846. Should the surplus revenues therefore not fall below \$1,500,000, it is hardly questionable that the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund will have accomplished the object for which it was created on or before the 30th of September, 1873.

Of the outstanding stocks chargeable on the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, \$500,000 are now due, and the further sum of \$442,961.05 will mature on the first day of May next. The balance in the treasury to the credit of the Fund, on the 30th of September, 1867, was \$658,298.55, and there has been a subsequent payment from the canal revenues of \$350,000. These sums are applicable to the redemption of the maturing stocks, leaving a deficiency which may be stated approximately at \$200,000, to be provided for by a temporary advance from the treasury, or by a deficiency loan made on the credit of the Sinking Fund. The increase in the contribution from the canal revenues to \$1,500,000 which may be anticipated in 1869, will enable the Sinking Fund to meet the remaining portion of the debt as it falls due, and repay all advances from the treasury or other sources. It is a favorable circumstance that a large proportion of the General Fund Debt is payable at the pleasure of the State. Its extinguishment can, therefore, go on as fast as the condition of the Sinking Fund will admit of it, thus avoiding the loss of interest incurred in retaining large balances unapplied, and the difficulty which is often experienced of investing them advantageously in anticipation of the maturing of the obligations for which they are pledged.

The following table gives the several amounts chargeable on the

General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, to Oct. 1st, 1868, and the means applicable to their payment, the interest in favor of and against the fund being estimated :

Balance on hand October 1st, 1867	\$658,298 55
Received from canal revenues, Nov. 15th, 1867.....	350,000 00
Interest on money in the treasury, (estimated).....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,028,298 55
Debt maturing in January and May 1868.....	\$942,961 05
Interest on debt..	280,951 64
Indian annuities	7,361 67
	<hr/>
	1,231,274 36
	<hr/>
To be provided for.....	\$202,975 81
	<hr/> <hr/>

BOUNTY DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1867, the outstanding stocks and bonds representing this indebtedness amounted to \$26,862,000, classified as follows :

Registered stock	\$24,395,000
Coupon bonds	2,454,000
Comptroller's revenue bonds unconverted.....	13,000
	<hr/>
	\$26,862,000
	<hr/>
On the 30th of September, 1866, the debt was.....	\$27,644,000
On the 30th of September, 1867, the debt was.....	26,862,000
	<hr/>
Reduction during the past fiscal year.....	\$782,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

The reduction represents the amount purchased for the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund to September 30, 1867, and canceled.

The Bounty debt had reached its culminating point on the 30th of September, 1866, since which time the claims for reimbursement presented to the Paymaster-General, and audited by that officer under the acts of 1865, have been paid in cash. It is believed that all valid claims under these acts have been adjusted, and that no further advances will be required. With a Sinking Fund annually replenished to the amount of nearly \$4,000,000, the payment of the debt must proceed with great rapidity, and it must be extinguished in 1877, unless extended with the consent of the holders. The propriety of such an arrangement, if practicable, rests on the consideration that the local debts incurred by counties and towns for war purposes, are being reduced annually at a rate which, of itself, constitutes a heavy burthen on the tax-

payer, and in addition there are the taxes levied by the United States, and graduated on a policy which would impose on the present generation, in addition to the burthen of carrying on a long and exhausting war, the payment of the debt contracted during its progress. If the payment of the Bounty Debt, constituting more than one-half of the State indebtedness, could be distributed over a longer period of years, it would be an essential relief to the productive interests of the State, enabling the Legislature to reduce the annual tax to replenish the Sinking Fund nearly one-half, and the local authorities to persevere in their efforts to clear off the obligations of towns and counties.

BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of this Fund, for the fiscal year ending 30th of September, 1867:

Received, viz:

Proceeds of 2½ mill tax levied in 1866, in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865.....	\$3,188,785 72
--	----------------

Paid, viz:

Interest on debt	\$1,877,900 47	
Purchase of stock for investment	782,000 00	
Premium on stock purchased.....	56,286 13	
	<hr/>	\$2,716,186 60
Balance in the treasury September 30th, 1867.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$472,599 12

Since the close of the fiscal year there have been further purchases of the Bounty Debt stock to the amount of \$258,000 which has been paid out of the balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund at that date, the remainder being applicable to the payment of interest. The tax of two and one-eighth mills imposed in 1866, produced the sum of \$3,188,785.72, which was less by \$765,125.94, than the annual sum required to pay the interest and principal of the debt within the time required by law. This deficiency was provided for in the tax of three mills imposed for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1867. The tax required for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1868, will be 2½ mills.

The purchases for the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund have been thus far confined exclusively to the Bounty Debt Stock, and so long as it can be purchased at fair rates, this disposition of the Sinking Fund moneys should be adhered to. Stock redeemed and

canceled is an extinguishment of the debt to that amount. If other securities are purchased and held to apply on the debt when it falls due, the depreciation in their value may more than counterbalance any gain in interest. The high rate paid on the Bounty Debt rendering it a favorite investment, it may be difficult at all times to procure enough of it to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund, without advancing the price beyond what it would be proper to pay, but this feature which gives it the most value with the public, makes it the more desirable that it should be paid off as fast as practicable, or extended with the consent of the holders at a lower rate. The State ought to be able to borrow money whenever it is required for less than seven per cent. Its six per cent stocks have usually commanded a premium, and its five per cent issues have been taken at par. The decline in the price of five and six per cent stocks, as compared with the stocks of the National government, bearing the same rate of interest, is attributable to the fact that the latter are payable in coin. It has not, however, upon the whole, been a disadvantage, since it has enabled the State in the last few years to purchase a large amount of canal stocks, at rates much below what was received for them when they were issued. The average premium paid for the bounty debt stock purchased, of which a detailed statement is given in the appendix, was six and three-fourths per cent nearly.

CONTINGENT DEBT.

This indebtedness may be said to be substantially extinguished, having been reduced during the past fiscal year by the redemption of \$86,000 of the State stock loaned to the Schenectady and Troy railroad, and the means having been provided to redeem the remaining \$14,000 when presented. There remains only the loan of \$68,000 to the Long Island Railroad Company, under chapter 193 Laws of 1840, and of \$48,000 of that to the Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, under chapter 296, Laws of 1840. As these corporations are presumed to be able to provide for these loans, there is no probability that the State will ever be called upon to pay them. By a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session, the Comptroller was directed to require payment of the loan to the Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company within three months after notice, and in case of default, to institute legal proceedings for its collection. Notice was served on the president of the company August 16th,

1867, and not having been complied with within the time prescribed, on the 20th of November, the Attorney-General was notified of that fact, and requested to take the necessary steps to carry out the purposes of the resolution.

The following statement shows the changes in this liability during the past fiscal year:

Contingent Debt, September 30, 1866	\$218,000 00
Contingent Debt, September 30, 1867	130,000 00
Reduction.....	<u>\$88,000 00</u>

CANAL DEBT.

The annual report of the Auditor of the Canal Department will afford gratifying evidence of the gradual reduction of the Canal Debt. On the 1st of October, 1866, the total amount outstanding under sections one, three and twelve of the Constitution was \$18,248,460, and on the 30th of September, 1867, \$15,733,060, being a reduction for the past fiscal year, by the purchase and cancellation of canal stocks, of \$2,515,400. The unapplied balances of the Canal Debt Sinking Funds on the 30th of September, 1867, amounted to \$3,214,942.10, leaving the actual debt to be provided for, \$12,518,117.90. The following statement gives the distribution of the Canal Debt, according to the several sections of article seven, under which it was contracted:

Section 1.....	\$3,247,900
Section 3.....	10,775,000
Section 12.....	1,700,000
	<u>\$15,722,900</u>
Not paying interest.....	10,160
	<u>\$15,733,060</u>

LOCAL DEBTS.

The indebtedness of cities, counties and towns does not properly fall within the scope of this report, and yet as these local burthens affect the sources of revenue equally with those resting on the State at large, their amount, the annual rate at which they are being paid off, and the time required for their final extinction, are questions of great importance. Hitherto it has never been practicable to obtain reliable information as to their amount and character, but under the power with which certain of the State officers were invested by the act chapter 458, passed at the last session of

the Legislature, directing them to prepare a manual for the use of the Convention, and investing them with the authority to call for information from all civil and military officers, boards and commissioners, nearly full returns were received of the local debts, from which it appears that their total amount at the date of the returns, deducting the balances in the sinking funds applicable to the payment of certain of the city debts, was \$89,081,035.96, classified as follows:

For bounties to volunteers and other war expenses.....	\$38,298,749 87
For aid to railroads	7,793,710 69
For roads and bridges.....	457,668 32
For miscellaneous purposes.....	42,530,907 08
	<hr/>
	\$89,081,035 96
	<hr/>

The statement here given is not presented as entirely accurate, but it is a closer approximation to the actual amount of the local indebtedness than any that has been published heretofore. A statement giving the debt of each county separately will be found in the appendix. It would be interesting to know the dates at which this large sum will mature, but the returns are not sufficiently full to afford the desired information. It is safe, however, to assume that under the present rates of local taxation it must be rapidly reduced, and that with the exception of the funded debts of cities it will be nearly if not wholly extinguished within the next ten years. That portion of it which has been incurred for the payment of bounties will in most of the counties be paid much sooner.

REVENUES.

Deficiency of the General Fund Revenue on the 30th September, 1866	\$2,623,637 68
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1867, (see statement II).....	5,110,494 84
Amount transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, being the proceeds of the 2½ mill tax levied in 1866, in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865.....	3,188,785 72
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the treasury, during the year, belonging to said funds, viz.:	
School Fund.....	\$62,809 06
Literature Fund	12,706 45
Long Island R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.....	498 51
General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	48,088 17
	<hr/>
	124,102 19
Carried forward	\$11,047,020 43

Brought forward.....	\$11,047,020 43
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1866.....	776 14
	<hr/> \$11,047,796 57
Amount of receipts into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see statement I).....	\$8,186,453 87
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1867.....	756 32
	<hr/> 8,187,210 19
Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th September, 1867.....	<hr/> \$2,860,586 38

The chief sources from which the revenues of the General Fund are derived, are taxes imposed on the value of property, auction and salt duties, and the annual contribution of \$200,000 from the canal revenues towards the support of government. The payment of this last item, however, depending on the amount of the net revenues after deducting the cost of superintendence and repairs, it has not been received with regularity, and cannot, therefore, be counted on as a permanent portion of the income of the General Fund. To enable the canal revenues to meet this charge they must yield the net annual sum of \$3,366,242.66, which is considerably above the average of the past ten years. The receipts on account of the General Fund Revenue for the past year were as follows:

From taxes.....	\$6,899,240 42
From salt duties	68,588 53
From auction duties.....	191,618 67
	<hr/> \$7,159,447 62

SALT DUTIES.

From the report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs it appears that the quantity of salt inspected during the past fiscal year was 6,777,060 bushels, which is 315,170 bushels less than was reported the previous year. This is accounted for by the want of an adequate supply of water, a difficulty which the Superintendent recommends should be met by the sinking of more wells, and he expresses the opinion that with a full supply of water the quantity of salt manufactured annually would be increased not less than a million of bushels. The Superintendent's estimates for necessary expenditures for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1868, amount to \$50,000. The receipts and expenditures are reported as follows:

From duty on salt manufactured.....	\$67,770 60
From rents and penalties.....	102 00
Total receipts	<u>\$67,872 60</u>
Expenditures	<u>50,607 26</u>
Surplus revenue.....	<u><u>\$17,265 34</u></u>

As stated in the previous report from this Department, there is a discrepancy between the accounts of the Superintendent and the records of this office, arising from the fact that in the one case the account represents the accrued revenue and the actual expenditures, whilst in the other it includes the actual payments into the treasury, and the cash advances to the Superintendent.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts from auction duties for the past fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:

Auction duties for the year ending September 30, 1866.....	\$269,720 23
Auction duties for the year ending September 30, 1867.....	<u>191,618 67</u>
Decrease	<u><u>\$78,101 56</u></u>

The receipts from this source have been affected injuriously by the doubts entertained as to the constitutionality of the act of 1866. At the date of the previous report from this department, the question had been brought before the Supreme Court, in the case of "*The People vs. Moring*," and the act held to be invalid. It was again argued at the January term of the Court of Appeals, and the following decision rendered:

"The act of 1866 does not contravene any of the sections of the Constitution of the State of New York, but is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, in so far as it imposes a duty on imports. It is in effect a tax upon the importer on the sale of his importations. A State cannot impose a duty upon articles which have been imported for sale *until the importer has either sold them* or divided them into smaller quantities, by breaking up the casks, packages, &c., so as to destroy the character of import which subjected them to duties under the laws of the United States.

"After they have passed into the mass of general property, by being sold by the importer, either for consumption or resale, they may be taxed as is other property; but a sale by the broker is in effect a sale by the importer himself. *Until such a sale is made*, the articles retain their character as imports if the packages in which they were imported, remain the same.

"There can be no doubt of the right of the State to impose a tax on brokers, as engaged in an avocation within it; but the tax imposed by this act is not a tax upon the avocation, but upon merchandise, whether such as has lost, or such as still retains the character of an import; and the Constitution of the United States prohibits taxation of the latter."

On the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the decision of the Court of Appeals did not affect the right of the State to impose a duty on property after it had lost the character of "imports," the auction agent in the city of New York was directed to give notice to all brokers and auctioneers, doing business within the district, to file their bonds, and in all other respects to conform to the law. So far as the brokers are concerned, they have uniformly failed to comply, and the case is now in the hands of the Attorney-General for such action as he may deem proper. The policy of a special regulation of this kind, reaching only a certain class of persons, and subjecting them to serious inconvenience and onerous burthens in the transaction of their business, is at least questionable, and it will be for the Legislature to determine whether the present law can be so modified as to free it from these defects.

TAXES.

The main sources from which the treasury is supplied with the means to meet the annual appropriations, are the taxes imposed on the real and personal property of the State. The total amount received for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867, was \$8,517,464.85, distributed as follows:

General Fund	1 3-4 mills	\$2,679,651 86
Schools	3-4 do	1,148,422 22
Canals	15-16 do	1,435,627 79
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.....	2 1-8 do	3,253,862 98
Total	5 9-16 mills	\$8,517,464 85

The amount that will be produced by the rates imposed for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868, will be \$12,647,218.71, distributed as follows:

General Fund	2 479-1040 mills	\$4,094,665 06
Schools	1 1-4 do	2,080,134 65
Canals	5-8 do	1,040,067 33
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund....	3 do	4,992,323 18
Railroads	55-208 do	440,028 49
Total	7 3-5 mills	\$12,647,218 71

The following rates of tax will be required for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1868, for the several objects specified. On the valuations for 1866, as equalized by the State Board, they will produce \$7,973,849.51. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not consider it necessary or expedient to materially increase them, by appropriations for other purposes.

General Fund.....	1 1-4 mills	\$2,080,134 65
Schools.....	1 1-4 do	2,080,134 65
Canals	1-8 do	208,013 47
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.....	2 1-6 do	3,605,566 74
<hr/>		
Total	4 10-24 do	<u>\$7,973,849 51</u>

TAXATION.

The Comptroller feels it incumbent on him, to again call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of material changes in our system of taxation. Adopted at a time when the wealth of the State consisted almost wholly of real property, and when the expenses of carrying on the State government were comparatively light, they are confessedly inadequate as a means of securing an equal distribution of the public burthens, in a community where the values represented under the comprehensive term "personal property," must be nearly if not quite, equal to that of real estate, and where from the multiplicity of objects claiming the care and attention of the Legislature, and the extent of the public liabilities, the annual appropriations have more than quadrupled in the past twenty-five years. What is wanted in a community thus circumstanced, is a system of taxation that shall conform in its results, as nearly as practicable, to the maxim "that the citizens of a State, should contribute towards the support of Government, in proportion to their respective abilities." If this maxim could be carried out through a plan of assessment, equitable but at the same time thorough and searching, it would greatly advance the power and prosperity of the State, and cause the public burthens to fall with less severity on individuals and classes. The difficulty under which we labor is not so much in the amount of our indebtedness, as in the utter impossibility of paying it with the present system, without constant violations of the principle of equality, so plain and palpable, that they have given cause for serious and well-grounded complaint. It may not be, and probably is not possible, to adhere to this principle to the strict letter, for we see

inequalities in the system of every government, for which the most profound minds have been unable to suggest complete remedies. It should be the study of the Legislature, however, to aim at that result, so far as human foresight and wisdom will avail, and the benefit to the State, will be in proportion to the degree in which it can be realized.

To conform to the principles of equality, all property, except such as may be exempted by law, should be represented in the assessments. With respect to personal property, this cannot be accomplished under existing laws, because they do not afford adequate means of compelling a discovery; and it is in vain to presume that it will be made voluntarily, or that local officers, in their estimates, can even approximate to the truth. We have only to reflect for a moment, on the infinite variety of forms that property of this description can assume, to see that, without the aid of those who own or control it, there is no way of coming at the truth. There is a natural and invincible repugnance to disclosing one's affairs, especially in commercial communities, that will, in the great majority of cases, leave the assessor no better guide in arriving at a conclusion, than mere rumor and report. How unsafe such evidence must prove, in a matter of so much importance as the imposition of taxes, can readily be imagined. Of the vast amounts of personal property known to be held by individuals, requiring the equal protection of the laws, and, therefore, equally bound to contribute to their support, but a tithe even comes to the knowledge of the local officers, whilst, in some of its forms, it is believed that, as a general rule, no attempt is made to assess it at all. The annual assessments of personal property, in the State at large, do not much exceed the capital and surplus of corporations alone, though there is probable evidence that its value, in one form or another, after deducting such as is exempt by the laws of Congress or of this State, is more than one-half the value of real estate. Practically, there is a discrimination in favor of one class of property holders and against another, as well as between property holders of the same class, resulting in an unequal and therefore unfair distribution of the public burthens.

But if the concealment of property is repugnant to the principle of equality, its under-valuation is equally so, and this objection applies more particularly to real estate. There is evidence, almost demonstrative, that land is not assessed at more than a

third of its value, whilst cities and villages may perhaps be rated at one-half. The motives which have led to the adoption of this diminished scale of valuation were referred to in the previous report from this Department and need not be mentioned here. It should, however, be observed that an assessment of real estate, in strict compliance with the law, without the adoption of some proper remedy for the concealment of personal property, would only increase the disproportion in which the two classes of property now contribute to the payment of a tax. If taxation were restricted to real estate alone, it would make no difference whether it were assessed at its real value or not, provided the rate were uniform throughout the State. To raise a given sum, the rate would have to be increased, as the assessed value diminished, but the proportion each individual would pay would be the same. But with a full disclosure and assessment of personal property at its value, the valuations of real estate would have to be correspondingly increased, or the present inequality between the two classes of property would remain, with this difference, that the discrimination would be against personal instead of real.

Another inequality arising from the practical working of our tax laws, is the right of off-set for debts, permitted to the holders of personal property and denied to real estate. Whatever doubt may exist as to the propriety of the rule applied generally, there can be none as to the impropriety and impolicy of the discrimination, and it should either be abrogated altogether or made to apply to both classes of property. It is a question perhaps the most important of any connected with the subject of taxation, and should be decided only after a careful consideration of the results likely to flow from the abrogation of the rule on the one hand, or its extension on the other. There are formidable difficulties to be met and overcome on either supposition. To allow the off-set, even if it could be confined to real instead of fictitious liabilities, would permanently exempt from taxation, as indeed it now is, a large proportion of the personal property held at commercial points, in the purchase of which debts have been contracted with persons residing in other States or abroad. To deny it, and impose taxes on all property within the State whoever holds or controls it, might lead to grave results in the case of certain corporations, and, to a limited extent, of individuals. It is possible that a rule might be adopted that would operate fairly, and avoid any undue interference with the laws of trade, and thus

obviate one of the most formidable difficulties in the administration of our tax laws.

Considering the importance of the subject of taxation, the want of full and reliable statistical information bearing on it, and the impossibility of obtaining it during the limited period of a legislative session, it may perhaps be deemed advisable to create a special commission for the purpose. The pressure of official duties has afforded the Comptroller no opportunity to prepare a report in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session, and he regrets it the more because he is impressed with the conviction that the interests of the State require that our tax system should be materially changed. Inequalities that were overlooked under ordinary circumstances, attract the public attention, and require remedial measures now that the public necessities call for large contributions from the industry of the State. It is the province of the Legislature to establish equal laws, and the question of what is required to insure equality in taxation, is submitted for its consideration, in the belief that nothing of greater public interest can claim its attention.

The foregoing suggestions are predicated on the belief that whenever the Legislature shall see fit to take up the subject, it will be the aim to perfect and improve the present system of taxation on the value of property, rather than to attempt to institute an entirely new system of indirect taxation. That the latter is attended with great advantages cannot be denied; but the field is already occupied by the National Government, whose necessities will require for a long and indefinite period of time, large contributions from the annual results of the capital and industry of the country. From mere force of circumstances, there has resulted a virtual partition of the sources of revenue, under which the States are likely to be left in unmolested possession of the field of direct taxation, and if properly improved, it will be found ample for all their wants, without the necessity of imposing heavier burthens, than the people can conveniently bear. To enter on a domain already in the possession of another power, with equal original jurisdiction over it, and to whose constitution and laws our own are subordinate, might result in a conflict of authority, the results of which would be disastrous alike to the interests of both. An adherence to the present system will avoid this danger, and it affords less opportunity for extravagance in the public expendi-

tures, because it affects the only class in the community that possesses the power to check it.

TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement gives the capital of these funds on the 30th of September, 1867, and the receipts and payments for the previous year. Tables III to VIII of the appendix to which reference is made includes more detailed information.

	Capital 30th September, 1867.	Receipts dur- ing the year, includ'g bal- ances, Oct. 1st, 1866.	Payments during the year.	Balance 30th Sep- tember, 1867.
School Fund	\$2,827,465 34	\$437,966 82	\$343,806 80	\$94,160 02
Literature Fund	270,452 12	57,869 86	41,894 35	15,975 51
U. S. Deposit Fund	4,014,520 71	247 070 73	305,547 17	*58,478 44
College Land Scrip Fund	234,440 00	24,200 79	9,000 00	15,200 79
General Fund Debt Sink'g Fund	658,298 55	978,340 22	320,041 87	658,298 55
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund	472,599 12	3,188,785 72	2,716,186 60	472,599 12
Long I. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.	9,107 92	†515 78	.....	.....
Schenectady & Troy R. R. Co. S. F.	14,000 00	100,000 00	86,000 00	14,000 00
Metropolitan Police Fund .....	.....	2,688,434 99	2,688,434 99	.....
Metropolitan Fire Dept'nt Fund	.....	850,290 00	850,290 00	.....
Metropolitan Board of Health F.	.....	187,609 80	187,609 80	.....
Indian annuities	122,694 87	7,361 67	7,361 67	.....
Mariners' Fund	11,334 57	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Allotment Fund .....	.....	54 96	.....	54 96

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

There had been delivered to Hon. Ezra Cornell at the date of this report, on his agreement for the purchase of the College Land Scrip donated to this State, two thousand and seven hundred pieces, representing 432,000 acres, leaving two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven pieces, representing 381,920 acres still to be located. The selections made by the agent of Mr. Cornell, are understood to be exceedingly valuable, consisting principally of pine timber lands in Wisconsin, favorably situated for the manufacture of lumber, and almost certain to be in demand within a few years. Under the resolutions of the Commissioners of the Land Office of September 18, 1866, and May 15, 1867, the Comptroller was authorized to receive assignments of certificates of location, as security for the performance of the agreement, instead of mortgages as therein provided. This modification was made on the application of Mr. Cornell, to obviate the necessity of taking out patents for the lands as located, which it would have been necessary to do before mortgages could be executed, thus

* Deficiency.

† Transferred to the capital.

occasioning delay in the locating of the scrip; as under the agreement it is required that a mortgage shall be executed on each parcel of scrip delivered to the purchaser, before the delivery to him of an additional quantity. By substituting an assignment of certificates of location, issued by the Registers of the Land Office, on the selection of the lands without awaiting the formal issue of patents, the process of locating was hastened, without it is believed in any way impairing the security. The scrip is issued no faster than certificates of location are assigned, and as these are worth more than an equal amount of the scrip, by the cost and expenses of location, the scrip is practically returned to the State in a new form and increased in value. Document No. 24 of the appendix contains a history of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Land Office, under the act of 1866, down to July 22, 1867. The receipts and payments on account of the Fund, for the past fiscal year, are given in the foregoing table.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

There was a deficiency in the revenue of the United States Deposit Fund on the 30th of September, 1867, of \$58,476.44, and the deficiency on the 30th of September, 1868, as estimated in the annexed statement, will be increased to \$125,867.08. This arises from the practice of overlooking the estimate of revenues which is furnished the Legislature every year, and appropriating larger sums to various objects payable out of these revenues than they will bear. It is in effect, nothing more than an advance from the General Fund under the guise of a payment from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, and its re-payment should be the first charge on the revenues of the next fiscal year. Nothing has transpired to modify the opinion of the Comptroller previously expressed, as to the propriety of changing the regulations for the management and investment of the capital of the Fund, and he therefore renews the recommendations on the subject contained in his last report.

Deficiency September 30th, 1867	\$58,476 44
Appropriations payable during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868...	282,000 00
Transfer to the capital for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgages, failure of title and defalcations, estimated at.....	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$370,476 44
The revenue for the current fiscal year is estimated at.....	244,609 36
	<hr/>
Estimated deficiency September 30th, 1868	<u>\$125,867 08</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into and payments from the treasury on account of all the funds, except the Canal Fund, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867, were as follows:

Receipts.....	\$13,382,189 04
Payments	13,732,198 62
	<hr/>
Treasury overdrawn, September 30, 1867.....	\$350,009 58
	<hr/>

In the report from this Department, of January 1, 1867, the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Revenue, including deficiency, for the then current fiscal year, were estimated as follows:

Receipts.....	\$10,821,552 75
Payments	10,877,646 55
	<hr/>
Estimated deficiency, September 30, 1867.....	\$56,093 80
	<hr/>

The actual receipts and payments, including deficiency of previous year, were:

Receipts.....	\$8,187,210 19
Payments.....	11,047,796 57
	<hr/>
Actual deficiency, September 30, 1867	\$2,860,586 38
	<hr/>

The condition of the treasury and of the General Fund Revenue on the 30th of September, 1867, as shown in the foregoing statements, was owing to the fact that the taxes due from the city of New York are never paid until after the close of the fiscal year for which they are imposed. For the last fiscal year they amounted to \$2,920,149.70, which sum was paid December 1st, 1867. Had it been received previous to September 30, 1867, it would have left a balance in the treasury, at that date, of \$2,570,140.12, and a surplus of revenue to the General Fund of \$59,563.32.

The receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Revenue for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868, are estimated as follows:

Estimated receipts to September 30, 1868.....	\$14,415,803 43
Estimated payments to September 30, 1868	13,468,387 49
	<hr/>
Estimated surplus to September 30, 1868.....	\$947,415 94
	<hr/>

The following statement presents the condition of the treasury on the 30th September, 1867, somewhat more in detail, showing it to have been overdrawn, at that date, \$350,009.58, as previously stated.

Balance due the treasury on the 30th September, 1866..	\$1,074,957 76	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the several funds, during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see statement II).....	12,656,464 72	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1866.....	776 14	\$13,732,198 62
Amount received into the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see statement I)	\$13,381,432 72	
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1867.....	756 32	13,382,189 04
Amount overdrawn on the 30th September, 1867.....		\$350,009 58

The balances due from and to the treasury on the 30th of September, 1867, were as given in the following statement :

From the General Fund revenue.....	\$2,860,586 38	
From the U. S. Dep. Fund revenue	58,476 44	\$2,919,062 82
To the School Fund, viz:		
Capital.....	\$1,061,297 67	
Revenue.....	94,160 02	\$1,155,457 69
To the Literature Fund, viz:		
Capital.....	\$211,774 18	
Revenue.....	15,975 51	227,749 69
To the U. S. Deposit Fund, viz:		
Capital.....	\$678 90	
To the Mariner's Fund, viz:		
Capital.....	164 81	
Under protest.....	1,169 76	1,334 57
To the College Land Scrip Fund, viz:		
Capital	\$440 00	
Revenue.....	15,200 79	15,640 79
To the Long Island R. R. Company Sinking Fund.....	8,820 10	
To the Soldiers' Allotment Fund	54 96	
To the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.....	658,298 55	
To the Military Record Fund	14,418 87	
Carried forward	\$1,182,454 12	\$2,919,062 82

THE COMPTROLLER.

25

Brought forward.....	\$1,182, 454 12	\$2,919,062 82
To the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund	472,599 12	
To the Schenectady & Troy R. R. Co. Sinking Fund....	14,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,569,053 24	
To the Treasurer for the amount overdrawn.....	350,009 58	
	<hr/>	
		<u>2,919,062 82</u>

The following statement gives the principal objects to which the General Fund revenues were appropriated for the past fiscal year, the sources from whence they were derived, and the amounts received and disbursed:

Receipts:

Auction duty	\$191,618 67	
Salt duty.....	68,588 53	
Interest on investments and deposits	49,058 97	
State prisons	495,477 49	
Fees of public offices.....	6,699 99	
Stax tax	6,899,340 42	
Non-resident taxes	321,779 93	
Banking Department.....	26,261 54	
Railroad companies.....	20,118 29	
Gaslight companies	5,767 39	
Insurance department.....	53,706 25	
National guard fines.....	34,912 85	
Miscellaneous	13,123 55	
	<hr/>	
		<u>\$3,186,453 87</u>

Payments:

Executive department.....	\$19,369 62
Judiciary	152,200 94
Public offices, salaries, clerk hire and expenses.....	210,144 49
Capitol, including \$10,000 for "new capitol".....	25,185 74
State hall	7,478 87
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History.....	16,796 77
Natural History of New York	7,810 54
Legislature.....	229,217 47
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library.....	5,099 90
Printing for the State	198,650 82
State tax for canal purposes.....	1,406,817 23
State military expenditures.....	338,028 17
Military expenditures incident to the war, including bounties, chapters 29 and 56, Laws of 1865.....	128,400 03
Onondaga Salt Springs.....	50,000 00
State prisons and asylum for insane convicts	879,599 89
Penitentiaries for support of convicts.....	17,309 22
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$3,692,109 70

Carried forward.....	\$3,692,109 70	
Agricultural societies	13,613 00	
Relief of sick and wounded soldiers.....	97,980 95	
Chemung canal feeder.....	890 00	
Transportation of journals, documents and packages for the Legislature and public offices	4,379 53	
Improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, &c....	104,507 47	
Quarantine	96,339 88	
Improvement of Oak Orchard creek.....	981 72	
Improvement of the Albany basin.....	22,543 30	
Hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable institu- tions.....	759,482 77	
Non-resident taxes.....	44,108 88	
State Census.....	20,285 32	
Convention	171,259 42	
Survey of railroad from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh.....	15,500 00	
Covered drain at Lockport.....	6,031 55	
Miscellaneous.....	60,481 35	
		5,110,494 84
Transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, proceeds of 2½ mill tax levied in 1866.....		3,188,785 72
		<u>\$8,299,280 56</u>

STATE PRISONS.

The results of the operations of the State Prisons for the past, as for previous years, have been affected by the high prices of provisions and supplies of all kinds, without any corresponding advance in the rates received on contract for labor. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the three institutions was \$366,-874.79. The report of the Inspectors will show the value of stock on hand, which should properly go to reduce this amount. It will also appear that with the amount of cash receipts and deposits, and excess of stock on hand at Clinton Prison over last year, there is a balance of \$20,779.51 over all expenditures for manufacturing, maintenance of convicts, salaries of officers, &c. The experience of another year in manufacturing at Clinton affords additional evidence that it is entirely practicable to employ convict labor so as to render our State Prisons self-supporting, without interfering with private or associated capital, and the system should be extended to all the prisons as fast as circumstances will permit. The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the prisons for the year ending September 30, 1867:

	Advances from the Treasury.	Rec'd from earnings.	Excess of ex- penditures.
Auburn.....	\$188,677 88	113,212 80	\$75,365 08
Clinton	340,754 64	257,521 65	83,232 99
Sing Sing.....	296,106 55	124,743 04	171,363 51
Miscellaneous expenses not distributed....	.....	.....	36,913 21
	<u>\$825,439 07</u>	<u>\$495,477 49</u>	<u>\$366,874 79</u>

The Inspectors report the value of stock on hand at Clinton prison, Sept. 30, 1867, at \$237,138.55.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The examination and presentation of the suspended claims of this State against the United States for expenditures in the organization of troops in 1861, referred to in the previous report from this Department, has resulted in the allowance of the further sum of \$879,058.22, for which it is presumed the State stands credited on the Books of the Treasury. This sum, added to \$1,113,000 paid by the United States in December, 1861, and \$262,763.17 paid in October, 1865, make a total of \$2,254,821.39 allowed, out of \$2,948,963.66 claimed; leaving still unsettled \$694,142.27. On the supposition that the suspended claims will be finally allowed, the account, irrespective of interest, would be stated as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, Dr.

To direct tax of 1861, less 15 per cent.....	\$2,213,330 87
To cash, December, 1861.....	1,113,000 00
To cash, October, 1865.....	262,763 17
	<u>\$3,589,094 04</u>

STATE OF NEW YORK, Cr.

By claims as presented	\$2,948,963 66
By cash, June, 1862	400,000 00
	<u>\$3,348,963 66</u>
Balance due United States.....	240,130 38
	<u>\$3,589,094 04</u>

Should any part of the suspended claims be finally rejected, it will increase by an equal sum the balance due the United States.

By chapter 397, laws of 1862, it is made the duty of the Governor to present or cause to be presented to the Treasury Department of the United States, for reimbursement, all claims paid by the State under that act. They amount, in the aggregate to

\$281,845.86, and the vouchers and other evidences of payment filed in this department have been delivered, at the request of the Governor, to Col. S. W. Burt, Asst. Inspector General, for the purpose of effecting a settlement.

TAX SALE.

The results of the tax sale, which took place in November, 1866, were favorable to the State, the greater part of the lands offered having been purchased by individuals. There is a probability, however, that, under the laws now in force in relation to taxes on non-resident lands, the State, at the next sale, will become the purchaser of, or, in other words, will, for the want of a purchaser, be compelled to bid in a large proportion of the lands offered. This result may be anticipated from the practice that prevails in many localities of assessing non-resident lands at a higher rate than those of residents, thus throwing on them a larger proportionate burthen.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention met on the 4th day of June last, and, on the 24th of September, adjourned over until the 12th day of November. The warrants drawn against the appropriation of \$250,000, at the close of the fiscal year, amounted to \$171,259.42. As the Legislative act, under which the Convention assembled, contemplated a submission of the new Constitution to the popular vote at "the next general election," the Comptroller doubted his authority to continue to pay the expenses of the Convention, after the time fixed in the act for the submission had expired. These doubts, being confirmed by the opinion of the Attorney General, the Comptroller felt obliged, however, reluctantly, to decline to make further payments, and they have been continued since the re-assembling of the Convention in November by the Commercial Bank of this city on its own responsibility, and relying on the Legislature to direct the reimbursement of the sum thus advanced. The bank was under no obligation to advance it, and, as it was done for the laudable purpose of enabling the Convention to proceed with the important work in which they were engaged, it is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made sufficient to cover the amount. The correspondence on the subject is given in the appendix.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of the Insurance Department, for the past fiscal year, it will be noticed, exceed the expenditures by the sum of \$19,243.67.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

An impartial examination of the character and amount of our public and local debts, whilst it shows the necessity of economy in expenditures, affords no ground for the apprehensions so frequently expressed as to our ability to clear off these incumbrances without permanent injury to the productive interests of the State. Incorrect opinions on such a subject, whether held by individuals or promulgated through official sources, can only result in paralyzing our energies at home and impairing our standing abroad. There can be no confidence in anything, when confidence in the public credit is shaken, and when this arises from misapprehension of the real condition of public affairs, its best remedy will be found to consist in the dissemination of the truth. There can be no strength in the head when there is weakness in the members, and if a State which supported the Government with all her moral and material power, during a war of unparalleled magnitude, has come out of the contest with her credit destroyed and her resources dissipated, it is plain that the consequences of such a disaster cannot be confined by territorial limits. If the States, or even a majority of them, are insolvent, it would be useless to attempt to prove the solvency of the General Government; and those who may feel disposed to impair the obligations of the contract with the public creditors would have a better argument than any they have yet adduced, by resorting to the plea of unavoidable necessity.

The solvency of the State is to be determined by a comparison of its debts, public and local, and the means applicable to their payment. It is possible that a prostration of business and credit may at times render the most ample resources unavailable, but, under a government where the freest scope is given to individual enterprise, such causes can only operate for limited periods, and it is therefore safe to assume that, if the burthen is not greatly disproportioned to the property and resources of the State, it can be paid from the annual results of capital and labor, without absorbing a larger proportion of them than the productive interests can conveniently bear. An estimation of the value of pro-

erty within the State, public, corporate and individual, is chiefly necessary, in this connection, as affording a basis on which to predicate the annual returns. It is from these that the means must be drawn to pay the public obligations; for it is plain that a debt of such a magnitude, that it could not be liquidated without resort to property, as distinguished from its rents and profits, would never be paid. It would either become interminable or be repudiated.

A similar result would follow from the attempt to appropriate for public purposes the whole annual gains of capital and labor. The great incentive to individual effort, is the privilege of enjoying its rewards; and when this privilege has been incautiously limited, and the earnings of the citizen transferred to the public coffers, it has not unfrequently led to the adoption of those stern remedies for intolerable evils, revolution and repudiation. To demonstrate the solvency of the State then, it is not enough to show that the property within it, subject to taxation, is greatly in excess of its debts, but it must be shown that its debts bear such a proportion to the annual results of its capital and industry, as to render their gradual payment possible, under a rate of taxation that will leave to the individual by far the larger portion of his annual gains.

The direct debt of the State, on the 30th of September, 1867, as shown in the previous tables, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds, was a trifle over \$44,000,000. From this should be deducted the value of the public works, which are estimated at \$35,000,000, because their average net revenues for the previous ten years, after deducting the average cost of ordinary and extraordinary repairs and superintendence, under a system of management notoriously defective and expensive, have been more than six per cent on that sum. All other public property, whether productive or unproductive, is purposely omitted in the estimate, though its value cannot be less than several millions. This reduces the debt of the State, over its available and productive property, applicable, if that were desirable, to its payment, to \$9,000,000.

The next encumbrance consists of the debts of cities, counties and towns, created under authority of the Legislature, and stated in the Convention Manual from nearly complete returns, at \$89,000,000. It is necessary to include these debts in a general statement of the indebtedness of the State, because there is no practi-

cal difference between any given amount of debt aggregated on the State at large, or distributed amongst its civil divisions. In either case it would rest on and be paid from the same sources of revenue. Some deduction, however, should be made for the exceedingly valuable and, in many instances, productive property owned by several of our principal cities. The estimated value of the real estate, belonging to the corporation of the city of New York, in 1862, including the Croton water works, was \$42,000,000, one-half of which was productive; and there are other cities owning productive property to a considerable amount. In any event, it is safe to say that the property held by municipalities represents at least an additional \$35,000,000, and it is therefore proper to deduct that sum from the local indebtedness, which would reduce it to \$54,000,000.

A third incumbrance on our resources, is our proportion of the debt of the General Government, given in an official report on the 1st of October, 1867, at \$2,500,000,000 nearly. If this debt were to be paid by a direct tax on the value of property, the proportion which each State would be required to pay, would be determined by its representative population, in conformity with the 2d section of article 1st of the Constitution of the United States, which requires that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned amongst the several States which may be included in the Union, according to their respective numbers." On the basis of the apportionment of the \$20,000,000 direct tax in 1862, the proportion of New York would be \$325,000,000. Under the next census, however, our proportion would be less, for the reason that each succeeding enumeration shows an increase in the representative population in the west and north-west, while it diminishes that of the north and east. If paid under the present revenue laws, based on the 8th section of the same article, which provides that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," the share that would fall to this State could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, without deciding, preliminarily, what proportion of the goods and commodities, domestic and foreign, paying internal and customs duties in this State, are consumed here.

As there is no present answer to this question in the form of conclusive evidence, we leave its solution to those who desire to enter the domain of speculation and conjecture, with the remark that it is by no means to be admitted that the amount of duties

paid by the citizens of this State under the internal revenue laws, falls directly on those who pay them. Taxes of this description are supposed to fall mainly on the consumer, and it is therefore impossible to prove which system of taxation would impose the heaviest burthen on this State, in the payment of the debt of the United States, without showing first what proportion of the articles on which duties are paid here are consumed by our own population. Nor is it at all certain that the present system of internal duties will be continued until the debt is paid. It has already been repeatedly modified, and may be abrogated, as was that in force during the war of 1812, in favor of some other system, under which the 'proportion in which the burthen' would fall on the several States might be materially changed.

The power of taxation is a concurrent power, and Congress may at any time exercise it over any or all the sources of revenue, and to any extent it may deem proper. There is no rule, then, by which we can estimate the share of New York in the national debt, with any degree of accuracy, except that of representation. If estimated on the assumption that it is to be paid under the present or any other plan of indirect taxation, there is only presumptive evidence of the correctness of the conclusion arrived at, whether it be more or less than the sum stated.

But even if it could be demonstrated that the goods and commodities, foreign and domestic, on which internal and customs duties are imposed in this State, are wholly consumed here, it would furnish no more conclusive evidence of the amounts which our citizens are annually contributing to the payment of the national debt, than it would of a *per capita* distribution of wealth vastly greater than has been supposed. Duties, such as are included in the internal revenue system, are not usually considered as involuntary contributions for public objects, because each individual can, to a certain extent, decide for himself how much he will pay. Except in respect to articles of prime necessity, he can reduce his proportion by reducing the quantity he uses or consumes, and thus bring his expenditures within his ability or inclination. Duties and taxes are not, in fact, equivalent terms, nor are they used as such in the Federal Constitution. The former are rather voluntary, whilst the latter are forced payments towards the support of government, and it is fair to assume, therefore, that the voluntary contributions of a community are no greater than their means will allow. If, then, the citizens of this State

pay one-fourth or one-fifth of all the revenue duties, as has been claimed, they must be possessed of one-fourth or one-fifth of the aggregate wealth of the country. It is difficult to see how the one proposition can be affirmed and the other denied, and hence the conclusion would be that, whatever the proportion of the National debt with which the State of New York is fairly chargeable, she is just as fairly entitled to be credited with the like proportion of the national wealth. In other words, if the rule of population is no guide in determining our part in the national indebtedness, it is equally inapplicable as the measure of our ability to pay it.

The unliquidated claims against the United States can have no place in an exhibit of the financial condition of a State made up on the theory of excluding everything, whether in favor of the debit or credit side of the account, that rests on no better evidence than mere speculation and conjecture. These claims have been estimated at a fabulous sum, but it may be stated on the high authority of the recent report of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, that the amount of claims pending under existing laws, and likely to be allowed, is less than \$40,000,000; and these will be paid out of funds already or hereafter to be appropriated from current receipts. There is no present probability that any portion of them will ever be included in, or form a part of, the funded debt of the Government, and no propriety, therefore, in considering them in an estimate of the indebtedness of this State.

The foregoing facts and deductions show that, on the 30th of September, 1867, the liabilities of the State, over and above the value of its productive property, were \$9,000,000, and that the liabilities of its civil divisions, with a like deduction, were \$54,000,000, making in all \$63,000,000. To this sum must be added \$325,000,000, estimated as our proportion of the debt of the United States, and we have an aggregate of \$388,000,000 resting on our resources, and to be paid within such period and under such a system of taxation as the laws of Congress and of this State may prescribe. If the whole of this debt were represented by a stock, bearing six per cent interest, payable half yearly, the principle redeemable in thirty years, it would require as a contribution to its sinking fund the annual sum of \$27,833,000, which, if raised by a direct annual tax on the property within the State fairly subject to assessment, would be three-fifths of one per cent

on its present value nearly, assuming it to be \$4,500,000,000, or about sixty cents on one hundred dollars.

It will be seen that the estimate here made is based on the assumption of a sale of State and municipal property, and a direct application of the proceeds to the reduction of the debt. Such a disposition of the canal has had advocates both in the Legislature and the Convention, and has been urged through the press. But as this may be said to be against public policy, an opinion in which the Comptroller concurs, it is proper to add here, that if the force of the objection is conceded, and the estimate made on the opposite theory, it would raise the rate of taxation, as previously stated, much less than might be supposed. The debt would be increased by the sum of \$70,000,000, but the interest on the increase would be met by the income of the public property, State and municipal, and there would be required annually for the sinking fund, a tax sufficient to produce \$28,654,000 nearly, which on a valuation for the whole State, assumed here to be \$4,500,000,000, would increase the rate to sixty-four cents on one hundred dollars.

Such are our debts and liabilities. What are our resources? To answer this question satisfactorily, it will be necessary to consider first the value of the property within the State subject to taxation, and second, its annual gains and profits, or the annual results of capital and labor.

If the annual returns of the boards of Supervisors, represented the actual value of property, it would in some degree justify the gloomy view that has been taken in official quarters of our financial situation, present and prospective. The evidence, however, is convincing that such is by no means the case, but that on the contrary, the value of the property held by our citizens and its annual gains subject to taxation, is vastly greater than is indicated in the returns made by the local boards to this office; so much greater indeed, that no one would ever think of referring to the assessment rolls, as any criterion in establishing the value of real property on a purchase or sale. The assessments as habitually conducted, are merely conventional estimates of property, made by the local boards, at rates far below its intrinsic worth. Although the existing laws require an estimation at the actual value, there never has been a period since the institution of the present system of taxation, where it has been practicable to enforce the rule. The cause of this difficulty has been frequently stated in the reports.

from this department, and it is unnecessary to refer to it here. Every intelligent person is aware of the non-observance of the provision of law referred to, as well as its results, and it is safe, therefore, to assume, that real estate is assessed far below its value, and that the larger portion of personal property escapes altogether. Can the extent of this undervaluation and concealment of property be ascertained, or, in other words, what is the actual value of the real and personal property of the State.

In 1866, the equalized value of real estate, as returned to this office, was \$1,236,288,147, including the value of cities and villages.

In 1860, however, the State Assessors who are required by law to visit every portion of the State once in two years, for the purpose of obtaining information bearing on their duties as members of the State Board of Equalization, estimated the value at \$1,945,505,000, and in 1864, at 2,169,365,000. These estimates were the result of laborious investigation and a careful inquiry and comparison of facts gathered in every part of the State, and yet, from the imperfect system of classification adopted, the results arrived at are not claimed to be anything more than approximately correct, perhaps not even that. There is, however, just as good ground to believe they are too low as there is that they are too high. They are only used here as corroborative evidence from an official source, that the opinion generally entertained as to the undervaluation of real estate in the assessment is correct, and not with any view of presenting them as a true measure of value.

The same observation will apply to the State census of 1865. The statistics relating to property though important, are too incomplete, and their arrangement too defective to admit of their use as evidences of value in any higher sense than as presumptive proof. Thus, the value of all the dwellings in the State, together with village and city lots, but excluding farms, is given at \$977,000,000, and the value of farms including the dwellings at \$920,000,000. Under this classification farm dwellings are included in both amounts, whilst buildings other than dwellings with the lots on which they are erected, are excluded from both. It is manifest, however, that the last item must at least equal the first, and therefore the two amounts just given making an aggregate of \$1,900,000,000 nearly, may be taken to represent the census valuation of real property in the State at large. The conclusions arrived at from the comparison are, that the equalized assessments of real estate for 1866, in the aggregate \$1,236,288,147, were

\$709,217,000 less than the estimate of the State assessors in 1860, \$933,077,000 less than their estimate in 1864, and \$660,712,000 less than what may be inferred from the incomplete returns of the census of 1865.

But the evidence mainly relied on in estimating the value of real property, is the rule of assessment adopted by the local officers, charged with the duty of administering the tax laws. That such a rule exists, is attested in the official correspondence of this office, and it has been frequently admitted in personal interviews with the financial officers of the State. There is, in fact, no reasonable doubt of the prevalence throughout the State, of a practice sanctioned by custom though contrary to law, under which, taking the average of towns and counties as equalized, agricultural lands are assessed at not more than one-third of their actual value, and the real estate of cities and villages at one-half. As the assessors in each county act independently, there are variations in the application of the rule more or less marked, rendering it necessary, in such cases, for boards of Supervisors to adjust the resulting inequalities between towns.

This, however, does not disprove the fact of an intention and design to assess property in something like the proportion stated, and it is believed that with few exceptions the rule is conformed to, with as much exactness as could be anticipated from the separate action of so many officers. Recent proceedings in one of the counties of this State may be cited in confirmation of this opinion. The supervisors of two of the towns, dissatisfied with the equalization of the board, appealed from its decision to the Comptroller, under the 13th section of the act, chapter 312, Laws of 1859. The evidence and proofs were taken before a referee appointed by that officer, and upon the testimony of a large number of witnesses, it appeared that the assessed value of the whole county was thirty-five per cent of the true value as established by actual sales and otherwise. The lowest rate of assessment in any town was twenty-two per cent of the actual value, and the highest forty-five per cent, the rate in one of the towns that appealed, which included within its limits a large and populous village.

In taking the rule of valuation adopted in the assessments as the basis from which to estimate the value of real property, it is necessary to ascertain at the outset, what proportion of the aggregate equalized assessments returned to this office, say in 1866,

shall be assigned to cities and villages, and what proportion to towns. Cities are returned separately, but villages are generally included in the assessment of the townships in which they are situated, and in most cases therefore, the returns do not contain the data from which to make the distribution. The principle on which it is proposed to proceed for the purposes of this inquiry is, to divide all real estate into two classes, city and village property and agricultural lands, placing all townships where there are villages with a population of 3,000 or upwards in the first class, and all villages with less than that population in the second, and then ascertaining the true value of each, by adding one hundred per cent to the assessed value of the first, and two hundred to that of the second. Objection may be made to this method on the ground that the assessed value of villages with less than 3,000 inhabitants placed in the second class, is greater than the assessed value of the townships placed in the first. But there are no data on which the classification could be made with entire accuracy, and if the force of the objection be admitted, it would not destroy the value of the results arrived at as approximate estimates.

If then we take the aggregate valuations of real estate for the year 1866, amounting to \$1,236,288,147, and deduct from it the valuations of cities and townships, including within their limits villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, we find the assessed value of farms to be \$473,779,106, and that of cities and villages to be \$762,509,041, adding two hundred per cent to the first amount and one hundred to the second, we shall have \$1,421,337,318, as the value of farms, \$1,525,018,082 as the value of cities and villages, and \$2,946,355,400, or in round numbers \$3,000,000,000 as the total value of real property in the State at large.

Personal property may be divided into two classes: that held by corporations and that held by individuals. With respect to corporations, organized under the laws of this State, they are obliged to make annual reports of their affairs either to the Legislature or to some one of the State Departments; and it is also the duty of boards of supervisors to make annual returns to this office, of all corporations within their respective counties, with the amounts at which they are assessed. These reports and returns being made under the requirements of law, and usually verified by affidavits, their general correctness may be assumed. The reports which the National Banks of this State are required to make at stated periods to the Comptroller of the Currency, afford equally full

information. No account is taken of foreign corporations, as they are presumed to have no property here beyond the deposit required by our laws from foreign insurance companies, and the balances in the hands of their agents. With these explanations, it may be stated as the result of a careful examination of the reports and returns for 1866, which are the latest that could be obtained, that after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, which was included in the previous estimate given under that head, the personal property of corporations at the close of that year, including capital and surplus, exceeded the aggregate sum of \$375,000,000.

Of the amount of personal property held by individuals, there are no data from which to form more than an approximate estimate. The term as defined in the statutes is a comprehensive one, including "household furniture, money, goods, chattels, debts due from solvent debtors on account, contract, note, bond or mortgage, public stocks, stocks in moneyed corporations, and such portion of the capital of moneyed corporations as is not invested in real estate."

To attempt to trace property studiously concealed by the possessors from the public view, through the hundred subdivisions of classification, much less to estimate the value with accuracy, would be a hopeless task. There is a moral certainty, however, that it amounts to an enormous sum. Take, for instance, the item of household furniture. Distributing the population of the State into families of five each, there would be 800,000 families. If one-half of them had no property whatever of this description, and the other half \$500 to each family, it would make an aggregate of \$200,000,000. Large as this sum may appear, there is scarcely a family in moderate circumstances that does not possess more than that amount, and as we ascend in the scale of wealth the proportion which the value of this kind of property bears to the domicile, increases, until we find the household goods, the paintings, the statuary, and other works of art, represented by sums little less than the value of the dwellings in which they are contained. Again, who would anticipate that the value of live-stock and farming implements, would aggregate for the whole State \$148,000,000, and yet we have the authority of the census of 1865 in estimating them at that sum. Then, again, the individual deposits in the State and National banks and savings institutions, according to the official statements of October 1st, 1866,

THE COMPTROLLER.

were \$436,000,000, and in the distribution of the funded debt of the United States, the most cautious calculation could not reduce the amount held by individuals in this State below \$250,000,000. An additional \$250,000,000 may be added for investments in the debts of the several States, of cities and corporations and on bond and mortgage. The accumulations of our life insurance companies constitute another element of individual wealth, equal in amount to the value of the policies held by citizens of this State. Now, we can reason from subjects where we have some degree of light, to others that are more obscure. If a community of less than 4,000,000 of population can afford to invest \$200,000,000 or more in unproductive property, merely for purposes of convenience and luxury, place \$250,000,000 in the public funds, and perhaps as much more in other permanent forms of investment, what must be the extent of its active capital employed in the various branches of business, and represented by the products of the soil, the manufactory and the mine? We leave the answer to those who feel disposed to prosecute the inquiry, simply expressing the opinion, based on the estimate of an experienced underwriter, as to the amount covered by outstanding policies of insurance, that if the average value could be ascertained by a comparison of prosperous with unprosperous years, it would add to personal property, by an amount greater than any of the items previously estimated, and afford ground for the belief that, as defined in the statutes, its aggregate value in this State must nearly if not quite equal that of real estate.

It is doubtful, however, whether mere evidences of indebtedness should be included in a statement designed to show the value of personal property, because in reality they add nothing to the aggregate wealth. It is true they may greatly extend the scope of taxation, but as they are an encumbrance on land and productive industry, these interests are reduced in value by the amount for which they are pledged. If the public obligations of this State or of the United States were considered so much of an addition to property, it would lead to the absurd conclusion, that the wealth of a community was in proportion to the amount of its outstanding obligations, in face of the fact that those who hold them possess a claim on the future revenues of the Government, which is a direct charge on the results of capital and industry, and which impoverishes the nation in the same degree that it enriches the public creditors. In a more limited sense, the same observa-

tion will apply to individual indebtedness, whatever may be its form, and if the power resided anywhere to enforce a general liquidation, its effect would be the cancellation of all property of this description, without directly reducing the real wealth of the country, however much it might tend indirectly to that result, by crippling its productive energies. For these reasons, and the additional consideration that the present tax laws allow the offset of debts, the estimate of personal property is correspondingly reduced, and there is probable evidence, at least, that it is not in excess of what would remain, on the supposition of a general liquidation and settlement.

On the facts and statements given in this connection, it is probable that the aggregate value of the property of the State in the present condition of the currency, cannot be less than \$4,500,000,000 of which amount 3,000,000,000 is represented by real, and 1,500,000,000 by personal. It is conceded that the importance of a fact or inference, as a guide in forming an opinion, must be determined by the character of the evidence by which it is supported, and that where it is only presumptive, there is room for different conclusions. But with respect to real estate, there can be no concealment of it, and the proofs of its undervaluation are so plain and so commonly admitted, that the estimate can hardly be deemed excessive. Personal property, on the other hand, is so studiously withdrawn from the public view, and so difficult to trace through the numerous forms which it can assume, that when we pass from corporations compelled by law to disclose their affairs, and come down to the individual citizen, it is not possible to arrive at any thing like a satisfactory conclusion. There is ground to believe, however that under the system of listing which prevails in most of the States, the estimate would be found too low. How far it would be affected by a return to specie payment could not be determined. Such an event would undoubtedly reduce the price of the products of industry, and perhaps of land, though in a much less degree.

The next step in the inquiry is to consider briefly the relation between property and its rents and profits, or, in other words, the annual results of capital and labor.

From an official statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ending June, 1867, it appears that the total income tax paid by this State was \$17,794,352.64, of which \$7,620,608.39 was at five per cent, and \$10,173,744.25 at

ten per cent. The total number of persons paying the income tax, in 1867, was 57,425.

From these data we can approximate to the annual gains and profits of the capital and industry of the State, so far as they are returned, since every \$100 derived from incomes paying ten per cent would represent \$1,000 of gains, and every \$100 derived from incomes paying five per cent, \$2,000. This would give \$254,149,610.30, to which should be added \$57,425,000 for the exemption at \$1,000 each of the 57,425 persons who paid the tax, and \$57,822,726.80 for dividends and interest paid by corporations and not included in the individual returns, making the total \$369,397,337.10. This is a large sum, and yet, as it does not include the amount covered by incomes of \$1,000 and less, and the perhaps equally large amount that escapes through evasions of the law, it is highly probable that if these items could be ascertained they would nearly equal the amount of the authenticated returns, after a liberal deduction for what may be termed speculative profits. Objection may be made to the large item representing dividends of corporations, on the ground that no allowance is made for the proportion paid to residents of other States and of foreign countries. Whether it exceeds the reciprocal interest of citizens of this State, in corporations located in other States, cannot be determined from any statistics at hand; but in any event the difference cannot be so great as to materially affect the statement as an approximate estimate.

Of the aggregate gains and profits of 1867, whatever sum they may have amounted to, what proportion constituted the surplus, which remained after providing for the support of the population? The word support is used here in a restricted sense, as it would be manifestly unfair to make it include the large sums annually expended in luxurious living, and in empty and selfish ostentation. No man has the right to claim that such expenditures should be deducted in ascertaining his ability to contribute towards the support of government, and the tendency of taxation to restrict them, instead of being an evil, is a positive benefit. As surplus gains consist of the proportion of the annual results of capital and industry, which is added to the wealth of the community, their amount in any year must equal that of the increase of property; and the rate per cent of increase must therefore be the same. In the preliminary report on the census of 1860, the increase in the value of property in this State, for the previous decade, is stated to have been seventy per cent, which estimate

the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his report for 1866, applies to the whole country. At this rate, property would double in fifteen years, and the percentage of the annual increase would be five per cent compounded, or nearly that. Now, whether this result will be repeated in the next fifteen years or not, it may be assumed even on the basis of the assessments, that it will be, within the period of twenty years, which would reduce the rate of increase to four per cent, and make the surplus gains on \$4,500,000,000, the present estimated value of property, \$180,000,000.

On the supposition then, of a consolidation of all the indebtedness of the State, direct and indirect, estimated without the offset of productive property, at \$458,000,000, into a stock having thirty years to run, at six per cent interest, payable half yearly, and assuming that, for the whole period, the annual surplus gains of the population will be four per cent of the value of property each year, what proportion of these gains would be annually absorbed in the sinking fund of \$28,654,000, required to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the debt at maturity? The question is answered by the results of Table 26, in the appendix, from which it will appear that their average amount for the whole period would be \$311,594,339, of which the annual contribution required to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the debt at maturity, would be a trifle over nine per cent. In other words, the debt would be paid, in the time mentioned, by an average annual contribution of less than one-tenth of the estimated surplus earnings of the population.

The object in the preceding inquiry has been to show on such evidence as could be made available, that the liabilities of the State, great as they confessedly are, can be paid within a reasonable period by a prudent management of our means, without materially affecting the productive interests, or retarding the development of our resources. So far as the conclusions reached rest on positive evidence, they must be admitted to be substantially correct. Where the proof is only presumptive, it will be accepted or rejected according to the credibility to which it may appear to be entitled. There is this, however, to be said with respect to presumptive proof, that if its use is in any degree admissible, in the examination of a subject like that under consideration, it is certainly as legitimate to employ it in maintaining the solvency of the State, as it is in maintaining the opposite theory. If undue confidence is to be deprecated, a general acquiescence in the opin-

ion that we are bordering on insolvency would be more disastrous still. It is but a single step from the prevalence of such a belief, to an open and undisguised violation of the public faith and public engagements, justified on the specious pretext of an unavoidable necessity. Once convince a political community that their burthens are heavier than they can bear, and there is a short and easy method of throwing them off, which only requires a popular verdict in its favor to give it practical force and effect. The intelligence of the people is in fact the only safeguard against the dissemination of error, and we confidently believe that their final judgment will reject a conclusion which would tend to the destruction of the public credit, and consign our State to a condition of hopeless bankruptcy.

The real difficulty under which we labor, is not what partisan orators have sought to make it. It is not a necessary consequence of the extent of the public liabilities, State and National, for the resources of the country are commensurate with its wants, but rather of the policy of enforcing their payment within a period, that will allow of no opportunity of recovering from the losses of the war, and under systems of taxation, which, whilst they affect the industrial interests injuriously, are liable to the still more formidable objection, that to the degree in which they impair our productive energy and check its development, they tend directly to precipitate a conflict of authority over the sources of revenue. It was to avoid this danger that Mr. Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, recommended the assumption of the war debts of the States, incurred during the revolutionary period, and his advocacy of this great measure, clearly indicated that his confidence in a spirit of mutual forbearance, as a practical remedy in such a contingency, had been shaken if not destroyed.

With the power of taxation exercised to its present extent by every authority to which it is delegated, the sums drawn from the productive interests of the country, must, of necessity, absorb a large proportion of the annual gains and profits, even of prosperous years, whilst it would operate more prejudicially still, in seasons of depression. Although the payment of our obligations is an object of the highest moment, it is difficult to see how it is to be accomplished by drawing the whole amount from the profits and gains of a few years, at the risk of prostrating the very interests that are relied on to bear the burthen. Such would be the conclusion, even under a fair and effective system of taxation, but when we reflect that those now in force, State as well as National,

are the very opposite, the subject is invested with an importance that claims for it the most careful and deliberate consideration.

It is too plain to require proof, that with resources of the most ample character, we are drifting along without any united and determined efforts to improve a system under which the ratio of taxation has increased much more rapidly than the apparent value of property. This has resulted partly from the great increase in the public obligations incurred during the war, and partly from the want of a proper remedy for incomplete and defective assessments. We may go on without any attempt to extend the payment of our debts over a longer period, or to distribute the burthen more equally on the population, and we may succeed. The experiment, however, is a dangerous one, and should a season of general prostration in the business of the country intervene, it may fail. On the other hand, by an extension of the time of payment, and the adoption of a more judicious and equitable system for the imposition and collection of duties and taxes, the danger would be avoided and the process of liquidation would be carried on without violating the principle of equality, or checking the growth of individual and associated enterprise.

OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

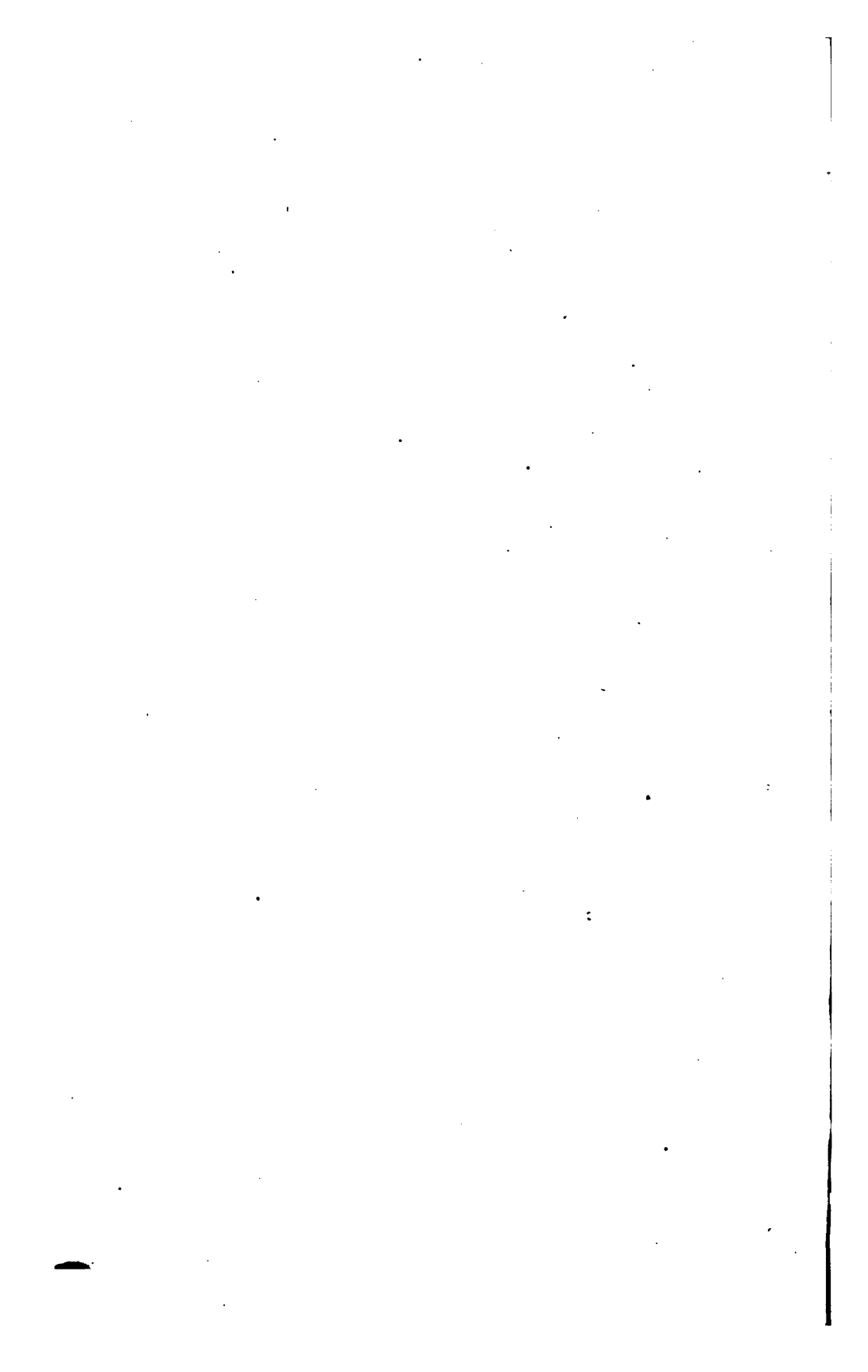
In retiring from the position which he has had the honor to occupy for the past two years, the Comptroller feels it his duty, as it is a pleasure to acknowledge his obligations to the officers and clerks with whom he has been associated. Whatever may have been the measure of his success in the management of the financial department of the State Government, he feels that it is in no small degree due to their faithful, intelligent and zealous coöperation, and he cannot allow the occasion to pass without a recognition of the value of such services, and the fidelity to the public interests with which they have been performed.

Respectfully submitted,

THO. HILLHOUSE,

Comptroller.

A P P E N D I X.



TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Statement I shows the moneys received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867.

Statement II shows the amount of warrants drawn on the treasury during the same year.

Statement III shows the condition of the School Fund on the 30th September, 1867.

Statement IV shows the increase and diminution of the capital of the School Fund during the year ending 30th September, 1867.

Statement V shows the condition of the Literature Fund on the 30th September, 1867.

Statement VI shows the condition of the U. S. Deposit Fund on the 30th September, 1867, and the premises bid in under foreclosure of mortgage, remaining unsold on the 30th September, 1867.

Statement VII shows the condition of the Long Island Railroad Sinking Fund, and the Mariners', Soldiers' Allotment and College Land Scrip Funds, on the 30th September, 1867.

Statement VIII shows the receipts and payments on account of the Metropolitan Police, Military Record, Metropolitan Fire, and Metropolitan Board of Health Funds, Schenectady & Troy Railroad & Tioga Coal, &c. Co. Sinking Funds, during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1867, and the amount of annuities payable to the several Indian tribes.

Statement IX gives the particulars of the General Fund and Contingent State Debts.

Statement X is an estimate of the receipts and payments for ordinary expenses of government and other purposes, for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1867.

Statement XI shows the amount of the four and thirteen sixteenths mill tax, levied in 1866, on the valuations of the real and personal estate in each county, the expenses of collection, and the amount payable into the treasury; also, the amount of unpaid taxes returned to the Comptroller's Office.

Statement XII gives the names of the clerks in the public offices (except the Canal, Banking and Insurance departments), the amounts paid to each during the year, and their present salaries.

Statement XIII is an estimate of the appropriations required for the expenses of government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st October, 1868.

Statement XIV shows the amount of duties paid by the several auctioneers of this State during the year ending 30th September, 1867.

Statement XV is the report made to the Comptroller by the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

Statement XVI gives the cost of stationery delivered to the public offices during the year.

Statement XVII shows the amount of town, county, school and State taxes, and the rate of taxation, with the aggregate equalized valuations of real and personal estate in the several counties, upon the returns of 1866.

Statement XVIII shows the valuations of real and personal estate in the several counties, as returned to the Comptroller's office for the year 1867.

Statement XIX shows the aggregate valuations of real and personal property, the State and local taxes, and the rate per cent for each year, from 1845 to 1867, inclusive.

Statement XX shows the true value of real estate in the several towns of the county of Jefferson, as established by the evidence taken before Hon. Edwin Dodge, referee; also, the assessed value of the same, and the percentage of the assessed to the real value.

Statement XXI shows the registered stock and coupon bonds of the bounty loan, purchased on account of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.

Statement XXII gives the receipts and payments on account of the Canals, during the year ending September 30th, 1867; also, a description of the stock, comprising the Canal Debt.

Statement XXIII is a consolidated summary of County, City, Town and Village Debts, their amount, and the objects for which incurred.

Statement XXIV is a report of the Commissioners of the Land office to the Convention, in relation to the sale of lands donated to the State by the United States.

Statement XXV is a communication from the Comptroller, giving the correspondence relative to the expenses of the Convention.

Statement XXVI shows the annual gains and accumulations on a capital of \$4,500,000,000 for thirty years at four per cent compounded.

(I.)

STATEMENT

Of Moneys received into the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867.

On account of the General Fund.

Permanent Revenue, viz :

Auction duty.....	\$191,618 67	
Salt duty	68,588 53	
Fees of Secretary of State's office.....	5,210 34	
Fees of Comptroller's office.....	126 70	
Fees of Clerk of Court of Appeals office.....	1,362 95	
Pedler's licenses	1,585 00	
		\$268,492 19'

Temporary Revenue, viz :

Interest on bonds of the corporation of the city of New York	\$18,000 00	
Tax on foreign insurance companies.....	2,946 75	
Sales of Natural History of New York.....	184 00	
Sales of lands	1,425 97	
Tolls of the Cayuga lake inlet	137 54	
		22,694 26
State tax, exclusive of the three-fourths mill tax for common schools (for the amounts of tax levied in 1866, see Statement XI)		6,899,340 42

State Prison Earnings, viz ;

Auburn.....	\$113,212 80	
Clinton.....	257,521 65	
Sing Sing.....	124 743 04	
		495,477 49

National Guard of New York, Military Fund, viz :

Amount paid by county treasurers for fines	34,912.85
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Expenses of Public Lands, viz :

For expenses of committees from the Commissioners of the Land Office, to examine certain lands under water, &c., repaid by sundry persons	2,647 40
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Public Administrators, viz :

John H. Westervelt, administrator of Thomas Walsh, deceased, being proceeds of his estate.	\$293 93	
C. A. Richardson, treasurer of Ontario county, being proceeds of the estates of Peter Kœrner and James Robbinett, deceased, late of the town of East Bloomfield.....	266 96	
		560 89

Carried forward \$7,724,125 50

Brought forward \$7,724,125 50

Miscellaneous, viz :

A. Jones, for support in part of E. S. Jones, an inmate of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	\$50 00
Sale of stationery	413 46
S. E. Marvin, Paymaster General, unexpended balance	126 98
S. E. Marvin, Adjutant General, being advance to Wm. Irvine, late Adj't General, refunded ..	1,500 00
E. A. Merritt, Quartermaster General, overpayment refunded	40 00
F. C. Brunck, treasurer of Erie county, administrator of the estate of Edward H. Murphy, deceased, being proceeds of his estate	282 47
F. B. Hough, Superintendent of Census Department, sale of furniture	35 60
J. B. Cushman, late Clerk of the Assembly, unexpended balance, refunded	125 14
D. C. Jenne, Division Engineer, for property sold in order to carry out the improvement of the Albany basin	385 00
A. Prince, overpayment refunded	39 00
Augustus Bockes and Samuel Freeman, executors of Andrew Watrous, overpayment refunded ..	9 60
Cost of advertising lands for sale by State Engineer and Surveyor, for arrears of interest, refunded by sundry persons	85 00
M. P. Cavert, overpayment refunded	43 75

3,136 00

Moneys received from previous advances, or which were subsequently to be paid from the Treasury.

Non-resident Taxes, viz :

Arrears	\$104,504 93
Interest	29,470 53
Redemption of lands	17,776 18
Sales of lands	170,028 29

321,779 93

Banking Department, viz :

Free Banks	\$24,261 54
Savings Banks	2,000 00

26,261 54

Insurance Department, viz :

Fees	53,706 25
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Railroad Companies, viz :

For salary of the Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, clerk hire, printing reports, &c.	20,118 29
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Carried forward \$8,149,127 51

THE COMPTROLLER.

51

Brought forward.....		\$8,149,127 51
<i>Gas Light Companies, viz :</i>		
For salary and expenses of the inspector of gas meters.....		5,767 39
<i>Treasury Deposits, viz :</i>		
For interest on the deposits of the Treasurer		31,058 97
<i>State Prison Contractors, viz :</i>		
For deposits on contracts		500 00
Total receipts on account of the General Fund.....		\$8,186,453 87
On account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, viz :		
From the canal revenues.....		713,125 00
On account of the Metropolitan Police Fund, viz :		
From the Metropolitan Police District, in pursuance of chapter 569, Laws of 1857, and chapter 403, Laws of 1864		2,688,434 99
On account of the School Fund.		
<i>Capital, viz :</i>		
Principal of bonds for lands.....	\$27,396 93	
Principal of bonds for loans.....	16,210 61	
Sales of lands	1,135 04	
Appropriation from the income of the United States Deposit Fund	25,000 00	
		69,742 58
<i>Revenue, viz :</i>		
Interest on bonds for lands	\$22,477 37	
Interest on bonds for loans	24,804 12	
Interest on State stock	67,903 27	
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	2,160 00	
Interest on Loan of 1840	3,335 60	
Rent of lands.....	207 42	
Erroneous payments to a school commissioner, refunded.....	125 00	
	\$121,012 78	
From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund....	165,000 00	
		286,012 78
On account of the Literature Fund.		
<i>Revenue, viz :</i>		
Interest on State stock	\$1,617 32	
Interest on Comptroller's bonds.....	1,266 54	
Dividends on stock of the Albany Insurance Co.	360 00	
	\$3,243 86	
From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund	28,000 00	
		31,243 86
Carried forward		\$11,975,013 08

Brought forward.....	\$11,975 013 08
On account of the United States Deposit Fund.	
<i>Capital, viz :</i>	
Principal of mortgages for loans	14,883 48
<i>Revenue, viz :</i>	
Interest on mortgages	\$221,245 78
Interest on State stock	23,609 36
Sales of lands	1,215 59
	<hr/> 246,070 73
On account of the Long Island Railroad Company Sinking Fund, viz :	
Interest on investments	17 27
On account of the College Land Scrip Fund.	
<i>Revenue, viz :</i>	
Interest on investments and deposits	12,843 24
On account of the Military Record Fund, viz :	
Contributions of sundry wards and towns	12,705 12
On account of the Metropolitan Fire Department Fund, viz :	
From the Metropolitan fire district, in pursuance of chap. 249, Laws of 1865, and chap. 315, Laws of 1866	850,290 00
On account of the Metropolitan Board of Health Fund, viz :	
From the Metropolitan sanitary district, in pursuance of chap. 74 and 686, Laws of 1866.....	167,609 80
On account of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company Sinking Fund, viz :	
Contribution	100,000 00
On account of the Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining, Manufacturing Company Sinking Fund, viz :	
Contribution	2,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/> \$13,381,432 72

(II.)

STATEMENT

Of Warrants drawn on the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867.

On account of the General Fund,

Executive Department, viz :

Governor, for salary	\$4,000 00	
Private Secretary to the Governor, for salary	\$2,000 00	
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	900 00	
Extra services	22 88	
	<hr/>	2,922 88
Compensation of clerks and messenger in the Executive Department.....		5,881 25
Rent and taxes of the house occupied by the Governor		4,865 49
Incidental expenses of the Government.....		1,400 00
Apprehension of criminals		300 00
	<hr/>	\$19,369 62

Court of Appeals, viz :

Judges of the Court of Appeals, for salaries....	\$14,000 00	
State Reporter, for salary	\$2,000 00	
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	500 00	
	<hr/>	2,500 00
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary		2,000 00
Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary	\$1,500 00	
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	375 00	
	<hr/>	1,875 00
Compensation of the clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....		4,150 00
Expenses of the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....		5,058 19
Compensation of the crier and attendants for the Court of Appeals		1,899 60
	<hr/>	31,482 79

Supreme Court, viz :

Justices of the Supreme Court, for salaries :		
First district	\$17,500 00	
Second district	14,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	\$31,500 00	\$50,852 41

Brought forward.....	\$31,500 00	\$50,852 41
Third district.....	14,000 00	
Fourth district	14,000 00	
Fifth district	14,000 00	
Sixth district.....	14,000 00	
Seventh district.....	14,000 00	
Eighth district.....	14,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$115,500 00	
Law Library, 4th Judicial district.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	120,500 00
<i>Attorney-General's Office, viz :</i>		
Attorney-General, for salary	\$2,000 00	
Deputy Attorney-General, for salary. \$1,500 00		
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	875 00	
	<hr/>	2,375 00
Compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney-General.....	1,417 48	
Expenses of the Attorney-General's office.....	304 02	
Costs of suits, &c., and counsel fees.....	7,525 30	
Attorney-General's Library	299 60	
	<hr/>	13,921 40
<i>Secretary of State's Office, viz :</i>		
Secretary of State, for salary.....	\$2,500 00	
Deputy-Secretary of State, for salary. \$1,500 00		
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	375 00	
	<hr/>	1,875 00
Compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of State	10,550 00	
Expenses of the office of the Secretary of State.	1,709 02	
	<hr/>	16,634 02
<i>Comptroller's Office, viz :</i>		
Comptroller, for salary	\$2,500 00	
Deputy Comptroller, for salary	\$2,000 00	
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	300 00	
	<hr/>	2,300 00
Accountant and transfer officer of the Comptroller's office, for salary....	\$1,750 00	
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	437 50	
Extra services during the years 1865 and 1866	400 00	
	<hr/>	2,587 50
Compensation of the clerks in the Comptroller's office	20,141 60	
Expenses of the Comptroller's office.....	3,455 73	
	<hr/>	30,984 83
Carried forward		\$232,892 66

THE COMPTROLLER.

55

Brought forward..... \$232,892 66

Treasurer's Office, viz:

Treasurer, for salary (exclusive of \$1,000 compensation from the Banking Department)	\$1,500 00	
Deputy Treasurer, for salary	\$1,500 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	375 00	
	<u>1,875 00</u>	
Compensation of clerks in the Treasurer's office	5,780 00	
Expenses of the Treasurer's office.....	1,747 00	
	<u>10,902 00</u>	

Department of Public Instruction, viz:

Superintendent of Public Instruction; for salary	\$2,500 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	1,000 00	
	<u>\$3,500 00</u>	
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary	\$1,500 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	375 00	
For "additional services"	500 00	
	<u>2,375 00</u>	
Compensation of clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	6,909 94	
Expenses of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,890 88	
	<u>16,675 82</u>	

State Engineer and Surveyor's Office, viz:

Compensation of clerks in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor	\$4,463 13	
Expenses of the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor	680 94	
	<u>5,144 07</u>	

State Assessors, viz:

Compensation and traveling expenses of the State Assessors ..	4,391 00
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Commissioners of Public Accounts, viz:

Compensation and mileage of the Commissioners of Public Accounts	2,562 00
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Weights and Measures, viz:

Superintendent of Weights and Measures, for salary	500 00
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Auctioneers' Accounts, viz:

Compensation of the agents to examine Auctioneers' accounts	\$766 68	
Rent and office expenditures	181 17	
	<u>947 85</u>	

Carried forward \$274,015 40

Brought forward..... \$274,015 40

Land Office, viz :

Lieutenant-Governor, for services and mileage as Commissioner of the Land Office.....	\$3,345 00	
Speaker of the Assembly, for services and mileage as Commissioner of the Land Office.....	362 20	
J. P. Goodsell, State Engineer and Surveyor, for expenses incurred in 1866, as a member of the Water Grant Committee of the Commissioners of the Land Office.....	300 00	
Erastus Clark, Deputy Secretary of State, for services as clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office	250 00	
Rufus A. Reed, for services in the preparation of an index and abstract to the patents for grants of land under water, from 1717 to 1867.....	250 00	
Receiver of taxes of the city of Albany, for water rents on State property	74 94	
Repairs of streets and walks adjoining State property	566 99	
		5,149 13

Public Offices, Postage on Letters, viz :

Governor	\$515 94	
Comptroller	716 86	
Secretary of State	1,743 55	
Treasurer	216 64	
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	489 98	
Attorney-General.....	107 66	
State Engineer and Surveyor	99 75	
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....	218 15	
Adjutant-General	1,095 17	
		5,203 70
Stationery for the public offices.....		5,029 37

Capitol, viz :

Repairs, improvements, labor, cleaning, gas and other miscellaneous expenses.....	\$13,470 74	
Superintendent, for salary	\$900 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	315 00	
		1,215 00
James Kilbourn, for compensation for additional services imposed upon him by the trustees of the Capitol, in taking charge of the additional property and buildings lately acquired by the State, and adjoining the Capitol	500 00	
On account of the "New Capitol".....	10,000 00	
		25,185 74
Carried forward		\$314,583 34

THE COMPTROLLER.

57

Brought forward..... \$314,583 34

State Hall, viz :

Repairs, cleaning, labor, gas, water and other miscellaneous expenses	\$6,803 87	
Compensation of the Superintendent. \$500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	175 00	
	<u>675 00</u>	7,478 87

State Library, viz :

Librarians, for salaries.....	\$4,000 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	1,347 51	
	<u>\$5,347 51</u>	
Advances to the Secretary of the Regents of the University, viz :		
For purchase of books.....	\$2,500 00	
For binding, lettering, &c.....	1,700 00	
For exchanges.....	500 00	
For contingent expenses	737 49	
	<u>5,437 49</u>	
Janitor, for compensation.....	\$500 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	175 02	
	<u>675 02</u>	
Repairs, cleaning and gas.....	821 39	
Eli French, for a collection of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence for the State Library.....	800 00	
	<u>13,081 41</u>	

Hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Agricultural Museum, viz :

Repairs, cleaning, labor, gas, fuel and other miscellaneous expenses	\$4,446 76	
Curator, for salary.....	\$1,000 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	1,500 00	
	<u>2,500 00</u>	
Keeper, for compensation	\$600 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	157 50	
	<u>757 50</u>	
Compensation of the Taxidermist	200 00	
Increase of the Cabinet	800 00	
For the purchase of objects of Natural History, in pursuance of chapter 45, Laws of 1867	6,000 00	
For table, case and shelving for the display of shells and fossils, and for geological specimens.	1,000 00	
	<u>\$15,704 26</u>	
Carried forward	\$15,704 26	\$335,143 62

Brought forward	\$15,704 26	\$335,143 62
For articulating and placing in position the skeleton of the Mastodon presented by Alfred Wild, in the name of the Harmony Mills Co	853 12	
For expenses incurred in arranging and labeling the Geological collections	239 39	
	<hr/>	16,796 77

Regents of the University, viz :

Secretary of the Regents, for salary..	\$2,000 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	300,00	
	<hr/>	\$2,300 00
Compensation of Assistant Secretary of the Regents.....	\$950 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	350 00	
	<hr/>	1,300 00
Advances to the Secretary of the Regents for contingent expenses.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	5,600 00

*Natural History of New York.**James Hall, Paleontologist, viz :*

For salary	\$500 00	
For fossils	2,249 02	
For drawings.....	1,567 02	
	<hr/>	\$4,316 04
C. Van Benthuyssen, for engraving and printing for fourth volume of Natural History	3,494 50	
	<hr/>	7,810 54

Bureau of Military Statistics, viz :

Chief of Bureau, for salary	\$2,133 28	
L. L. Doty, late Chief of Bureau, for services.....	\$200 00	
Additional compensation by the Legislature	250 00	
	<hr/>	450 00
For compensation of clerks and other expenses..	9,885 35	
Expenses of Commissioners, &c., per chapter 744, Laws of 1865	50 00	
	<hr/>	12,518 63

Legislature, viz :

Compensation of members and officers.....	\$109,825 20	
Compensation of members and officers of the Senate during the extra session.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	\$109,875 20	\$377,869 56

Brought forward	\$109,875 20	\$377,869 56
Advances for contingent expenses, viz :		
Clerk of the Assembly, including \$3,622.10 paid Merchants Union Express Co. for transporta- tion of packages for the Assembly. \$18,122 10		
Clerk of Senate, including \$604.85 paid American and National Ex- press Companies, for transporta- tion of packages for the Senate ..	7,721 85	
	<hr/>	25,843 95
Committees, for clerk hire and expenses.....		17,950 85
Compensation of witnesses for attendance before committees.....		3,341 07
Postage		10,710 32
Pay of Chaplains		600 00
Manual, Legislative (1866).....		8,897 25
Manual, Legislative (1867)		15,306 90
Manual, Clerk's, 1,250 copies.....		2,812 50
Edward F. Underhill, for compensation as steno- grapher.....		1,500 00
J. B. Cushman, for attendance at the opening of last session of the Legislature		50 00
J. B. Cushman, for compensation for revising, supervision of printing and mailing the Clerk's Manual of 1867, and for indexing the Assembly bills		300 00
J. B. Cushman, for preparing a digest of claims, and the supervision of the printing of the same		600 00
For expenses incurred in the matter of the con- tested election in the 7th District of New York city, viz:		
Committee on privileges and elections. \$793 00		
Ira Shafer, for services and expenses as counsel	500 00	
F. A. Ransom, for expenses	40 00	
	<hr/>	1,333 00
For the select commission appointed pursuant to resolution of the Senate to investigate and report on plans for railways in the city of New York		2,020 00
Chauncey Watson, for carpets, the lining and fitting of carpets in the Senate chamber ; also, in the cloak-room, post-office and room of the sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly, the hall and stairs of the Capitol, and for oil cloth....		2,133 34
Chauncey Watson, for carpets, the lining and fitting of carpets, oil cloth, and other articles furnished in the Assembly chamber		1,150 55
Carried forward	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$204,433 93	\$377,869 56

Brought forward.....	\$204,433 93	\$377,869 56
John N. Parker, for work and materials furnished in repairing the Senate chamber, and elevating the floor and seats of the Assembly chamber..	480 99	
B. W. Wooster, for repairing and upholstering furniture in the Senate and Assembly chambers, and supplying two desks in the Assembly chamber	1,710 20	
R. B. Corliss, for painting and varnishing in the Senate and Assembly chambers, and rooms adjoining	420 28	
Tucker & Crawford, for furniture, and repairing gas fixtures in the Assembly and Senate chambers, and other rooms of the Capitol	186 01	
Weed, Parsons & Co., for printing 500 copies of the Digest of Claims, pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly.....	466 76	
Weed, Parsons & Co., for engraving, printing and binding 1,650 copies of the Census Map, pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly.....	554 00	
Weed, Parsons & Co., for 691 copies of the Civil List, as per resolution of the Assembly	1,727 50	
Weed, Parsons & Co., for printing 2,800 copies of Sweet's Report on Coal, pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly.....	5 109 75	
Clerk of the Assembly, viz:		
For compensation for extra clerical services and engrossing	\$500 00	
For extra compensation.....	800 00	
For indexing Assembly bills of 1867.	200 00	
For indexing journals and documents	250 00	
	1 750 00	
Clerk of the Senate, viz:		
For compensation for extra clerical services and engrossing	\$500 00	
For extra compensation.....	800 00	
For preparing an alphabetical index of Senate bills	200 00	
For indexing journals and documents	250 00	
	1,750 00	
H. A. Stafford, for services in assisting the stenographer of the Assembly in transcribing his notes of testimony and speeches	274 52	
For expenses incurred in the matter of the contested election for member of Assembly of Putnam county, viz:		
Stephen Baker.....	\$483 00	
Ira Shafer, for compensation	100 00	
	583 00	
Carried forward	\$219,446 94	\$377,869 56

THE COMPTROLLER.

61

Brought forward.....	\$219,446 94	\$377,869 56
Statistical list of members and officers of the Senate...	25 00	
Statistical list of members and officers of the Assembly	30 00	
For expenses incurred in the prosecution and defence of Geo. W. Smith, late County Judge of the county of Oneida, viz:		
Charles B. Sedgwick, counsel	\$1,250 00	
Waterman & Hunt, counsel.....	1,250 00	
Ira Shafer, counsel.....	1,250 00	
Henry Smith, counsel	1,250 00	
E. F. Underhill, for compensation of himself and assistants, for reporting the proceedings in the hearing of the matter.....	1,520 50	
Arthur Hotchkiss, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, for compensation and mileage in summoning witnesses ..	435 00	
Sanders Wilson, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, for compensation and mileage in summoning witnesses	145 00	
Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, for printing testimony, journal of trial, and binding of proceedings, &c. ..	2,615 03	
	<u>9,715 53</u>	229,217 47
<i>Convention, viz:</i>		
Compensation of members and officers.....	\$115,867 90	
Stationery furnished to members.....	3,510 00	
Edward F. Underhill, for compensation as stenographer	9,000 00	
Stationery purchased for the use of the Convention	656 99	
Printing and advertising.....	32,702 50	
Postage	1,450 86	
Preparation of Manual for use of Convention ..	2,497 70	
Compensation of witnesses for attendance before committee.....	181 00	
Repairs, carpets, furniture, cleaning and other miscellaneous expenditures.....	5,392 47	
	<u>171,259 42</u>	
<i>Fuel, viz:</i>		
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library		5,099 90
<i>Printing for the State, viz:</i>		
Legislative	\$97,506 08	
Comstock & Cassidy, to indemnify them for losses sustained by them for printing for the State in 1863 and 1864.	9,576 77	
Carried forward.....	<u>\$107,082 85</u>	<u>\$783,446 35</u>

Brought forward.....	\$107,082 85	\$783,446 35
Publishing official canvass	16,281 00	
Publishing official notices, including tax sale ...	18,957 34	
Printing and binding Session Laws, and binding Legislative documents	11,697 96	
Printing lists of lands to be sold for non-pay- ment of taxes	3,174 00	
Printing Civil and Political Codes, under direc- tion of Commissioners for revising the same ..	8,202 14	
Printing certificates of registered stock	20 00	
Printing blanks, binding, &c., in connection with the transmission to the office of the Secretary of State, by clerks of courts and sheriffs, re- cords of convictions, &c., pursuant to chapter 723, Laws of 1866	410 85	
Printing certificates of election, copies of the State canvass of fall election of 1865, binding, &c. &c. for the office of the Secretary of State	1,549 86	
Printing 15,000 copies of the school laws of 1866, and circulars to trustees, &c., for distribution by the Superintendent of Public Instruction..	5,158 70	
Printing blanks for collectors of agricultural sta- tistics	1,479 89	
Printing the annual reports of the State Agricul- tural Society and American Institute, for dis- tribution to collectors of agricultural statistics,	9,071 43	
For publishing the Session Laws of 1866.....	5,054 00	
Printing 2,500 copies of the registry law of 1866, with instructions, for the cities of New York and Brooklyn, under direction of the Secretary of State.....	410 80	
Printing and binding 15,000 books of school re- gistry of school districts for the Department of Public Instruction.....	9,000 00	
For volumes 28 to 34 inclusive, of the reports of the Court of Appeals, furnished to the several county clerks of this State, pursuant to law..	1,100 00	
		198,650 82

State Tax, viz :

3-16 mill tax levied in 1866, to provide for the completion of the improvement of the Cham- plain canal, and to increase the revenues of the Sinking Fund under section 3 of article 7 of the constitution, so as to make the fund suffi- cient to preserve the public faith, in pursuance of chap. 156, Laws of 1866.....	\$281,363 45	
3-16 mill tax levied in 1866, to provide for the extension of the Chenango canal, in pursuance chap. 649, Laws of 1866.....	281,363 45	
Carried forward	\$562,726 90	\$982,097 17

Brought forward.....	\$562,726 90	\$982,097 17
1-8 mill tax levied in 1866, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the \$2,500,000 canal loan; as provided in chap. 271, Laws of 1859	187,575 63	
7-16 mill tax levied in 1866, to provide for the payment of the expenses of sundry extraordinary repairs and improvements of the completed canals of this State, not chargeable to ordinary repairs, and to pay the increased compensation to contractors awarded under special acts of the Legislature, and to pay certain awards by the Canal Board, as provided by chap. 219, Laws of 1866	656,514 70	1,406,817 23

Onondaga Salt Springs.

Advances to the Superintendent on his estimates of expenditures,	50,000 00
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Militia of the State, and for the Public Defence.—

Staff Departments.

Adjutant-General's Office, viz:

Services including additional compensation	\$35,304 56	
Expenditures.....	14,842 60	\$50,147 16

Inspector-General's Office, viz:

Services, including additional compensation	\$17,241 64	
Expenses, including advances.....	11,226 02	
Compensation of brigade inspectors.	2,940 00	31,407 66

Office of the Commissary-General
of Ordnance, viz:

Services, including additional compensation.....*	\$22,886 44	
Expenses, including \$170.36, for snare drums, slings and sticks...	*14,289 64	37,176 08

Office of the Quartermaster-General, viz:

Services, including additional compensation	\$10,164 99	
Expenses	3,420 93	
Purchases under contract, &c.....	66,650 70	80,236 62

Carried forward	\$198,967 52	\$2,438,914 40
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Brought forward.....	\$198,967 52	\$2,438,914 40
Office of the Paymaster-General, viz:		
Services, including additional compensation	\$8,277 92	
Expenses	1,338 61	
	<hr/>	9,616 53
Office of the Surgeon-General, viz:		
Services, including additional compensation	\$4,074 87	
Expenses	273 55	
	<hr/>	4,348 42
Judge Advocate General, viz:		
Services	600 00	
Commissary-General of Subsistence, viz:		
Services	666 68	
Engineer-in-Chief, viz:		
Services.....	\$1,300 00	
Expenses	51 40	
	<hr/>	1,351 40
Commander-in-Chief, viz:		
Aids, &c., services	\$566 66	
Aids, &c., expenses	53 00	
Military secretary, services.....	1,283 34	
Military messenger, services.....	800 00	
	<hr/>	2,703 00
Expenses of court-martial	1,410 00	
Expenses of enrollment	30,235 58	
Pay of National Guard when on duty.....	1,581 50	
Regimental fund	35,250 00	
Miscellaneous	4,100 03	
	<hr/>	\$290,830 66.
Arsenals and Armories, viz:		
Albany arsenal	\$1,030 54	
Ballston arsenal	2,000 00	
Brooklyn arsenal	72 79	
Buffalo arsenal	5,574 96	
Corning arsenal	2,023 50	
Dunkirk arsenal.....	4,997 72	
New York arsenal	422 67	
Ogdensburgh arsenal	1,084 35	
Rochester arsenal.....	5,180 00	
Schenectady arsenal.....	5,000 00	
Syracuse arsenal.....	2,792 35	
	<hr/>	30,178 88
	<hr/>	\$321,009 54
Claims of State troops, chap. 397, Laws of 1862	7,226 06	
Claims of State troops, chap. 615, Laws of 1866	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	\$331,235 60	\$2,438,914 40

THE COMPTROLLER.

65

Brought forward.....	\$331,235, 60	\$2,438,914 40
To the Albany Burgesses Corps, in pursuance of chapter 522, Laws of 1867	1,500 00	
Bounties to volunteers, chapter 184, Laws of 1863, and chapter 182, Laws of 1864	15,000 00	
Bounties to volunteers, chapters 29 and 56, Laws of 1865, viz:		
Advances to the Paymaster-General	\$105,000 00	
Printing, advertising and stationery	423 97	
Services of agent in superintending this issue and transfer of bonds at the Manhattan Bank in New York	750 00	
	<hr/>	106,173 97
		453,909 57

State Prisons.

Auburn Prison, viz:		
For support	\$166,545 35	
For building, repairs and improvements	21,732 53	
For books	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$188,577 88

Clinton Prison, viz:		
For support	\$118,970 09	
For manufacturing account.....	188,987 47	
For construction of coal kilns, the building of a plank-road, and for purchase of 365 acres of woodland near Chazy lake.....	27,500 00	
For books.....	250 00	
John Parkhurst, agent and warden, for additional compensation for one year and six months.....	1,500 00	
Hand & Hale, in full for compensation for legal and other services rendered in behalf of the people in 1864, 1865 and 1866, at the request of the agent and warden..	2,712 08	
A. C. Paige, in full for compensation as referee in four actions in the Supreme Court, between John Parkhurst, agent and warden, and J. D. Kingland and others .	835 00	
	<hr/>	340,754 64

Sing Sing Prison, viz:		
For support male prison	\$261,343 06	
For support female prison.....	29,163 49	
For building.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	\$295,506 55	\$529,332 52
		\$2,892,823 97

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Brought forward.....	\$295,506 55	\$529,332 52	\$2,892,823 97
For books.....	400 00		
Rev. Wm. McClellan, for clerical and other services	200 00		
		296,106 55	
Inspectors of prisons, for salaries ...	\$4 800 00		
Inspectors of prisons, for traveling expenses.....	2,686 11		
		7,486 11	
D. C. Sullivan, for payment in full for lightning rods erected on the several prisons and the Asylum for insane convicts at Auburn.....		2,500 00	
Transportation of convicts		26,927 10	
		\$862,352 28	
<i>Asylum for Insane Convicts, viz :</i>			
For support.....		17,247 61	
<i>Penitentiaries, viz :</i>			
Monroe county, for support of con- victs	\$11,195 70		
Erie county, for support of convicts,	6,113 52		
		17,809 22	
			896,909 11
<i>Indian Affairs, viz :</i>			
Compensation of attorneys, agents, &c.....			600 00
<i>Promotion of Agriculture, viz :</i>			
Societies of the several counties.....	\$8,338 00		
State Society.....	875 00		
State Society for prosecution of inquiries into the cause and remedy of the disease prevailing among cows.....		2,000 00	
Entomologist's salary		1,000 00	
S. R. Earls, for services in distributing and ar- ranging the returns of agricultural statistics of the State, viz :			
For the fiscal year ending Sep. 30, '67. \$350 00			
do do 30, '65. 350 00			
		700 00	
M. Van Der Cook, for services in making boxes, packing, expressing, and other expenses in the distribution of books to the several counties for the collection of agricultural statistics, viz :			
1865	\$350 00		
1866	350 00		
		700 00	
			13,613 00
Carried forward			\$3,803,946 08

THE COMPTROLLER.

67

Brought forward \$3,803.946 08

Sundry Expenditures, viz :

Relief for sick and wounded soldiers.....	\$97,980 95
Reports of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, for exchange with other States.	1,145 05
Transfer office in New York, for stationery, &c.	359 00
James Minor, his annuity.....	60 00
Chemung canal feeder, chap. 326, Laws of 1865.	890 00
Transportation of the journals and documents of the Legislature, reports, books, &c., and packages for the public offices, including expenses of boxes	4,379 53
Improvement of the navigation of Hudson river.	102,945 37
County clerks, for fees	58 00

Quarantine, viz :

Advances to Commissioners.....	\$74,500 00
Salaries of Commissioners, to April, 1865	7,500 00
Salaries of Commissioners, 1866 and 1867	6,875 00
Expenses of Comm'rs appointed to confer with the authorities of the State of New Jersey in regard to Quarantine jurisdiction, pursuant to sec. 7, chap. 613, Laws of 1865,	1,122 78
Salaries of policemen appointed under chap. 592, Laws of 1865, from March 1, 1866 to April 1, 1867 ..	6,342 10
	<hr/> 96,339 88
Improvement of Oak Orchard Creek; chap. 494, Laws of 1865.....	981 72

Washington's Headquarters, viz:

Keeper, for salary	\$200 00
Repairs	855 33
	<hr/> 1,055 33
Survey of the Hudson river, &c.....	1,562 10
Improvement of the Albany basin.....	22,543 30
Survey of railroad from Schenectady to Ogdensburg	15,500 00
Covered drain at Lockport, chapter 729, Laws of 1866	6,031 55

State Census, viz:

Superintendent, for salary.....	\$1,191 67
For compensation of clerks and other expenses	19,093 65
	<hr/> 20,285 32

Carried forward	\$372,117 10	\$3,803,946 08
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Brought forward..... \$372,117 10 \$3,803,946 08

Public Administrators, viz:

Martin & Smith, attorneys, &c., being amount
claimed by Edward W. Murphy, heir-at law
of Edward H. Murphy, deceased, and directed
to be paid by order of the Supreme Court 282 47

State Indebtedness, viz:

Interest on Comptroller's bonds issued in pursu-
ance of chapter 208, Laws of 1848, and chapter
37, Laws of 1850, for the benefit of the Stock-
bridge Indians..... 2,160 00
374,559 57

Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, New York, viz:

For support and instruction of pupils..... \$47,502 00
For interest on debt..... 12,065 00
For support and instruction of pupils during fis-
cal year ending Sept, 30, 1866..... 16,400 00
To prevent a deficiency during the fiscal year
ending Sept. 30, 1867 28,500 00
104,467 00

Institution for the Blind, New York, viz:

For support and instruction of pupils..... 33,441 53

Institution for the Blind, chapter 587, Laws of 1865, viz:

Advances to commissioners for the erection of
buildings..... \$100,000 00
Advances to the trustees for furnishing the Insti-
tution at Binghamton, and support..... 15,000 00
Superintendent, for salary..... 500 00
Expenses of trustees..... 2,202 82
117,702 82

*Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, New York,
viz:*

For support \$35,000 00
For support fiscal year ending Sept, 30, 1866... 10,000 00
For enlargement of buildings 10,000 00
55,000 00

House of Refuge, Western New York, viz:

For support..... \$35,000 00
To meet deficiency for fiscal year ending Septem-
ber 30, 1866..... 7,750 00
To meet deficiency for fiscal year ending Septem-
ber 30, 1867..... 4,250 00
47,000 00

State Lunatic Asylum, viz:

For salaries of officers..... \$7,952 60
Special appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867 10,000 00
Carried forward \$17,952 60 \$4,536,117 00

THE COMPTROLLER.

69

Brought forward	\$17,952 60	\$4,536,117 00
For repairs, chapter 481, laws of 1867.....	5,000 00	
For the support of Mark Jack, an insane Indian,	123 68	
For the support of insane female convicts.....	692 36	

23,768 64

Idiot Asylum, viz:

For support	\$21,000 00
For the deficiency of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1866, and to prevent deficiency for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867	8,000 00

29,000 00

The Willard Asylum for the Insane, viz:

Advances to commissioners for the modification and erection of buildings.....	\$115,000.00.
Advance to trustees for maintenance.....	1,000 00
Commissioners and superintendents, for services and expenses.....	2,643 53

118,643 53

Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

Advances to the managers, viz:	
For the erection of buildings.....	\$30,000 00
For the purchase of a plot of ground to be added to the ground of said Institution	5,000 00
Medical superintendent, for salary.....	750 00
Commissioners, for expenses.....	152 00

35,902 00

Orphan Asylums.

On account of the appropriation of \$80,000, ap-
portioned to the asylums and counties, viz:

Albany Orphan Asylum	\$960 99
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	156 52
American Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless, New York.....	1,152 35
Association of the Sheltering Arms, N. York...	438 91
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.....	822 17
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, &c....	583 17
Buffalo Orphan Asylum....	458 35
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Orphan Children.	547 34
Children's Day Home, Troy.....	86 23
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York....	1,816 92
Colored Home, New York.....	1,698 07
Davenport Institute for Female Orphan Children	710 90
Evan. Luth. St. John's Orphans' Home, Buffalo,	64 53
Five Points House of Industry, New York	3,773 53
Forrest Orphan Institute, Maspeth.....	1,156 06
Free School of the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville.....	426 63

Carried forward \$14,852 67 \$4,743,431 17

Brought forward.....	\$14,852 67	\$4,743,431 17
Hebrew Benevolent Society, New York	851 09	
Home for Destitute Children of Seamen, in Richmond county.....	351 68	
Home of the Friendless, Auburn	547 34	
Home of the Friendless, Newburgh.....	1,478 83	
Home of the Friendless, Poughkeepsie	1,690 26	
Home of the Friendless, Rochester	146 70	
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	1,156 77	
Industrial School, Rochester	264 84	
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum.....	835 58	
Juvenile Retreat, Albany	153 92	
Ladies' Educational Union, New York.....	996 81	
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	94 58	
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.....	3,173 01	
New York Orphan Asylum Society.....	1,378 46	
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	1,340 60	
Ontario County Orphan Asylum.....	491 76	
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum.....	665 77	
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	1,104 48	
Oswego Orphan Asylum	731 63	
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, New York....	1,771 50	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn....	4,636 31	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York ...	5,835 00	
Rochester Orphan Asylum	385 12	
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, New York.....	3,919 54	
St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica	512 27	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	1,393 02	
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	664 12	
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	22 53	
St. Mary's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	46 71	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	459 63	
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester...	341 07	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	781 35	
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	362 40	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Albany	943 98	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy....	363 63	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo...	564 08	
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo...	252 74	
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	426 15	
St. Vincent's De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	690 40	
Syracuse Home Association	100 86	
The Church Charity Foundation, Brooklyn	298 11	
Carried forward	\$57,077 30	\$4,743,431 17

Brought forward.....	\$57,077 30	\$4,743,431 17
The Church Charity Foundation, Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo, 1865 and 1866....	134 51	
Thomas Asylum for Indian children.....	291 12	
Troy Orphan Asylum	402 64	
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum....	511 66	
Union Home and School, New York.....	631 93	
Utica Orphan Asylum	360 26	
Williamsburgh Industrial School.....	242 50	

*Apportionment to the following counties in 1866,
in which there were no asylums, viz :*

Montgomery county.....	\$437 96	
Seneca county.....	534 87	
		972 83
		\$60,624 75

Special appropriations, for aid viz :

Thomas Asylum for Indian Children. \$5,532 50		
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	5,000 00	
St. Vincent's De Paul Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	5,000 00	
		15,532 50

76,157 25

Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions.

On account of the appropriation of \$55,000, apportioned to hospitals, &c., viz :

Albany Hospital.....	\$1,497 95	
Brooklyn City Hospital	10,317 81	
Buffalo General Hospital	3,497 41	
Buffalo Hospital, Sisters of Charity.....	9,232 72	
Buffalo St. Mary's Lying-in-Hospital.....	1,906 61	
Elmira Ladies' Relief Association.....	333 90	
Long Island College Hospital.....	868 06	
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	6,634 12	
Mount Sinai, late Jews' Hospital, New York....	2,488 61	
N.Y. Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children	500 45	
Rochester City Hospital	2,330 45	
Rochester St. Mary's Hospital.....	11,349 13	
Troy Hospital.....	2,824 82	
Woman's Hospital, New York.....	1,217 96	
		\$55,000 00

Special Appropriations for Aid, &c., viz :

Albany Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless.....	\$4,000 00	
Blind Mechanics' Association, N. Y..	8,000 00	
Cascadilla Place, Ithaca	7,000 00	
Church of the Transfiguration, N. Y.	1,000 00	

Carried forward	\$20,000 00	\$55,000 00	\$4,819 58	42
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Brought forward	\$20,000 00	\$55,000 00	\$4,819,588 42
Ladies' Educational Union, New York, 2 years.....	12,000 00		
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	1,000 00		
New York Medical College and Hos- pital for Women.....	3,400 00		
Prison Association, New York.....	3,000 00		
Rochester St. Mary's Hospital.....	8,000 00		
St. Barnabas House, Mulberry street, New York	1,000 00		
St. Mary's Church School, N. Y. ...	1,000 00		
Woman's Infirmary, Wash. Heights.	2,000 00		
		51,400 00	
			106,400 00

Dispensaries, &c., viz :

Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, N. York	\$2,000 00
Brooklyn Dispensary.....	700 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 2 years	400 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, 2 years ...	500 00
Dispensary of N. Y. Medical College	400 00
Dispensary of Troy Hospital	500 00
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	1,000 00
Eclectic Medical College Dispensary, N. York ..	400 00
German Dispensary, New York.....	800 00
Homœopathic Dispensary, 7th street, N. Y.	300 00
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, N. Y.	400 00
Manhattan Dispensary, New York	100 00
New York Dispensary.....	800 00
New York Homœopathic Dispensary	1,000 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	1,000 00
North Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	200 00
Northern Dispensary, New York	1,000 00
Williamsburgh Dispensary.....	500 00
	12,000 00

Miscellaneous and Temporary Expenses, viz :

E. B. O'Callaghan, for services in the office of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of chapter 539, Laws of 1865, viz: Salary	\$1,500 00
Additional compensation by the Leg- islature	281 25
	\$1,781 25
Commissioners for the construction of a bridge over the Cattaraugus creek, chap. 69, Laws of 1866	500 00
Canal Comm'rs, for the purpose of testing An- drews' hydrostatic scales upon canal boats, viz :	
B. F. Bruce.....	\$500 00
S. T. Hayt.....	250 69
	750 69
Carried forward	\$3,031 94
	\$4,937,988 42

Brought forward	\$3,031 94	\$4,937,988 42
Benjamin G. Clark, in part payment of his claim against the estate of Benj. Moody, deceased, directed paid by the Supreme Court.....	315 41	
A. S. Crolius, treasurer of the city of Oswego, for expenses incurred in the support of the Oswego Normal and Training School.....	3,277 03	
A. P. Mann, John Swinburne, Jackson Schultz and Thos. B. Van Buren, Commissioners, for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties relative to the purchase and erection of suitable warehouses for storage of goods subject to quarantine within or near the port of New York	430 36	
T. S. Gillett, late clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, for extra services in carrying out the soldiers' voting law.....	140 00	
Richard L. Ross, for failure of title to lands....	59 44	
M. R. Patrick, chairman of the commissioners on rinderpest, for services and expenditures incurred in the discharge of the duties imposed by chap. 740, Laws of 1866	320 42	
Erastus Clark, Deputy Secretary of State, viz: For additional labor in indexing the Session Laws of 1866	\$300 00	
For indexing the Session Laws of 1867, 300 00	600 00	
E. C. Lee, late janitor and overseer of the workshop at the New York arsenal.....	315 00	
H. A. Davis, for services in June, 1861, as assistant to the department of the Quartermaster General, &c.	18 75	
Nathaniel Goodwin, for compensation as messenger to the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction	300 00	
F. N. Sill, for balance for fuel furnished in 1865,	1,036 00	
J. H. Plumb, for repayment of moneys expended for repairs of the Clear creek bridge on the Cattaraugus reservation	63 46	
E. H. Bender, for three sets of the Revised Statutes, and for copies of the Session Laws, furnished by order of the Secretary of State to the towns of Oakfield, Perry and Middletown,	175 00	
Ann Armstrong, for payment of an award made to her by the Board appointed by chap. 696, Laws of 1865, for injuries and damages sustained by her from the falling of the State arsenal in New York, on the 19th of November, 1859	300 00	
Carried forward	\$10,382 81	\$4,937,988 42

Brought forward.....	\$10,382 81	\$4,937,988 42
New York Teacher, for gratuitous distribution to school officers and inexperienced teachers, viz:		
For 1860	\$1,000 00	
For 1867	1,000 00	
	2,000 00	
Thomas McLaughlin, in full for services, and to be in full for compensation in assisting in the preparation of calendar of Historical manuscripts	400 00	
Wilcox & Porter, for designs and specifications furnished by them for the buildings for the four proposed new Normal schools	500 00	
Caroline A. Reeves, for compensation for extra services rendered by her father, Franklin Slosson, deceased, in the office of the Comptroller, Pilot commissioners of New York, for expenses, Isaac Edwards, for compensation for examining the accounts and securities kept by the clerk of the Court of Appeals.....	300 00 4,037 23 477 75	
Charles Johannot, for extra services in the Executive Department	100 00	
John S. Dickerman, for commissions as auctioneer for selling lands for unpaid taxes at the tax sale held by the Comptroller in November, 1866	500 00	
J. P. Goodsell, State Engineer and Surveyor, for expenses necessarily incurred in the survey of the Oneida Lake canal.....	559 00	
Abraham Duryea, for repayment of judgment obtained against him, with costs and interest, by Mary Ann Castle	4,204 82	
Rev. W. H. Huested, for the completion of the Indian church upon the Cattaraugus Reservation	450 00	
Ann Van Buren, administratrix of John Van Buren, deceased, for compensation of said Van Buren for services, disbursements and costs of printing in the case of the People against Livingston	641 60	
Wm. Hemings, payment into the treasury erroneously applied.....	32 45	
Miller & Walsh, for judgments obtained against the State.....	1,103 58	
John Sedgwick, for his services as commissioner in the matter of the trial of M. T. Brennan, late comptroller of the city of New York	500 00	
A. F. Warburton, for services as stenographer in the matter of the trial of M. T. Brennan.....	250 00	
Carried forward	\$26,439 24	\$4,937,988 42

Brought forward.....	\$26,439 24	\$4,937,988 42
A. H. Hoskins, for services and expenses as commissioner appointed to sell the military lands at Attica, and for purchasing lands for military purposes at Warsaw.....	38 81	
For compensation and expenses as commissioners appointed to co-operate with the Board of Managers of the National Cemetery at Antietam, viz:		
J. E. Snodgrass.....	\$203	
J. B. Van Patten.....	197	
	<hr/>	400 00
S. H. Hammond, for his services and expenses in New York in attending before the commissioners appointed by the Governor for the trial of Charles G. Cornell, street commissioner, and M. T. Brennan, comptroller of New York city, Treasurer of the Antietam National Cemetery, on account of appropriation.....	450 00	
	<hr/>	4,500 00
		31,828 05

Moneys advanced and refunded which had previously been paid or were subsequently to be paid into the treasury.

ADVANCES.

Banking Department, viz:

Superintendent, for salary.....	\$5,000 00	
Deputy superintendent, for salary and additional compensation	3,218 75	
Treasurer's compensation	1,000 00	
Clerk hire and messenger, free banks	6,757 55	
Office expenses, free banks.....	5,864 66	
Clerk hire and expenses, savings banks	3,988 77	
	<hr/>	\$25,829 73

Insurance Department, viz:

Superintendent, for salary	\$5,000 00	
Deputy superintendent, for salary and additional compensation by the Legislature	3,396 25	
Clerk hire, including additional compensation by the Legislature.....	12,462 25	
Office expenses	13,604 08	
	<hr/>	34,462 58

Railroad Companies, viz:

Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, for salary and additional compensation	\$2,300 00	
Clerk hire.....	2,009 56	
Printing and binding reports	11,683 30	
	<hr/>	15,992 86

Carried forward	\$76,285,17	\$4,969,816 47
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ANNUAL REPORT OF

Brought forward.....	\$76,285 17	\$4,969,816 47
<i>Gas Light Companies, viz:</i>		
Inspector of gas meters, for salary, &c.....	2,500 00	
<i>County Treasurers, viz:</i>		
For taxes on non-resident lands returned to the Comptroller's office	30,606 25	
<i>Refunded, viz:</i>		
Redemption of lands for taxes	\$9,639 46	
Erroneous payment of taxes.....	3,863 17	
Taxes for roads... ..	5,046 87	
Deposits by State Prison contractors	500 00	
Interest on treasury deposits	12,237 45	
	<u>31,286 95</u>	
		140,678 37
Total payments on account of the General Fund.....		\$5,110,494 84
On account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, viz:		
Interest on debt	\$312,680 00	
Indian annuities	7,361 67	
	<u>320,041 67</u>	
On account of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, viz:		
Interest on debt	\$1,877,900 47	
Purchase of stock, reimbursable April 7, 1877 ..	782,000 00	
Premium on stock purchased.	56,286 13	
	<u>2,716,186 60</u>	
On account of the Metropolitan Police Fund, viz:		
For payments on account of amount received into the treasury from the Police District in pursuance of chapter 569, Laws of 1857, and chapter 403, Laws of 1864		2,688,434 99
On account of the Metropolitan Fire Department Fund, viz:		
For payments on account of amount received into the treasury from the Fire District, in pursuance of chapter 249, Laws of 1865, and chapter 315, Laws of 1866.....		850,290 00
On account of the Metropolitan Board of Health Fund, viz:		
For payments on account of amount received into the treasury from the Metropolitan Sanitary District, in pursuance of chapters 74 and 686, Laws of 1866.....		167,609 80
On account of the School Fund.		
<i>Capital, viz:</i>		
For investment.....		19,000 00
Carried forward		\$11,872,057 90

THE COMPTROLLER.

77

Brought forward..... \$11,872,057 90

Revenue, viz :

Common school dividends.....	\$264,000 00	
School commissioners, for salaries.....	66,018 17	
Indian schools.....	3,163 31	
For expenses of the State Normal School at Brockport	5,978 63	
For expenses of the Oswego Normal and Training School	790 45	
Teachers' Institutes.....	3,779 64	
Surplus money on resale of lot, refunded	76 60	
		343,806 80

On account of the Literature Fund.

Revenue, viz :

Dividends to academies	\$39,526 77	
Dividends to academies for books, &c.	2,367 58	
		41,894 35

On account of the United States Deposit Fund.

Capital, viz :

For investment.....	28,997 31
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Revenue, viz :

For common school dividends	\$165,000 00	
For increase of the capital of the School Fund ..	25,000 00	
For dividends to academies	28,000 00	
For support of the Normal School	16,000 00	
Academies for instruction of common school teachers	14,845 00	
Teachers' institutes	14,253 50	
Overpayment by Commissioners, refunded	274 65	
Oswego Normal and Training School, for sup- port.....	9,335 21	
		272,708 36

On account of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company Sinking Fund, viz :

Redemption of stock, 6 per cent, reimbursable July 1st, 1867..	86,000 00
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On account of the Tioga Canal, Iron, Mining and Manufacturing Company Sinking Fund, viz :

Purchase of stock for investment	2,000 00
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On account of the College Land Scrip Fund.

Revenue, viz :

To the Cornell University	9,000 00
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\$12,656,464 72

(III.)

SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

State Stock.

5 per cent, issued on account of the Astor Debt, redeemable at pleasure	\$41,755 91	
5 per cent, issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure	188,260 00	
6 per cent, issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure	905,041 33	
7 per cent, issued in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865, and chapter 209, Laws of 1866, redeemable April 7th, 1877	30,000 00	
		<u>\$1,165,057 24</u>

Comptroller's Bonds, viz :

6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure	36,000 00
--	-----------

Bank Stock, viz :

1,000 shares in the Manhattan Company	50,000 00
Bonds for lands	265,606 50
Bonds for loans	200,177 93
Mortgages for loans under the act of 1840, in charge of the Commissioners of the U. S. Deposit Fund	49,326 00
Money in the treasury	1,061,297 67
	<u>\$2,827,465 34</u>

(See Statement IV, for increase and diminution of the Fund.)

Revenue, viz :

Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1866	\$89,144 98	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept. 1867. (See statement I) ..	286,012 78	
Amount transferred from the General Fund for interest on money in the treasury during the year, per chapter 382, Laws of 1849	62,809 06	
		<u>\$437,966 82</u>
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept. 1867. (See statement II)	343,806 80	
		<u>\$94,160 02</u>

THE COMPTROLLER.

79

The revenue of this fund for the current fiscal year is estimated as follows, viz:

Interest on State stock	\$67,903 27
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	2,160 00
Interest on bonds for lands	15,000 00
Interest on bonds for loans	12,000 00
Interest on loan of 1840.....	3,000 00
Interest on money in the treasury	65,000 00
Dividends on bank stock.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$170,063 27
From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund.....	165,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$335,063 27
	<hr/>

The payments for the current fiscal year are estimated as follows:

Appropriations, viz:

For dividends to common schools, from the income of the School Fund.....	\$155,000 00
For dividends to common schools, from the income of the U. S. Dep. Fund, including the salaries of School Commissioners	165,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$320,000 00
For maintenance of Indian schools.....	5,000 00
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$326,200 00
	<hr/>

(IV.)

Statement showing the increase and diminution of the capital of the Common School Fund during the year ending Sept. 30, 1867.

	Bonds for lands.	Bonds for loans.	Loan of 1846.	Bank stock.	Comptrol'r's bonds.	State stock.	Money in the treasury.	Total.
Amount of the Fund, Sept. 30, 1866.....	\$200,303 17	\$197,388 54	\$49,326 00	\$50,000 00	\$36,000 00	\$1,165,057 24	\$1,011,555 09	\$2,799,630 04
Increase of the Fund, as stated below	3,137 06	19,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,742 58	91,879 64
Diminution of the Fund, as stated below..	\$293,440 23	\$216,388 54	\$49,326 00	\$50,000 00	\$36,000 00	\$1,165,057 24	\$1,081,297 67	\$2,891,509 68
Amount of the Fund, Sept. 30th, 1867.....	27,833 73	16,210 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	64,044 34
	\$265,606 50	\$200,177 93	\$49,326 00	\$50,000 00	\$36,000 00	\$1,165,057 24	\$1,031,297 67	\$2,827,465 34

INCREASE OF THE FUND.

Bonds for lands, viz:
 Amount received for sales of lands..... \$2,137 06
 Amount transferred from the U. S. Department Fund 1,009 00
\$3,137 06

Bonds for loans, viz:
 Amount received for loans, to the town of Saranac, Clinton Co.,
 and the Board of Education of the village school district of the
 town of Malone, Franklin county..... 19,000 00
 Money in the Treasury:
 Amount received into the Treasury, viz:
 Principal of bonds for lands..... \$27,396 93
 Principal of bonds for loans..... 16,210 61
 From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund..... 25,000 00
 Sales of lands 1,135 04
69,742 58
\$91,879 64

DIMINUTION OF THE FUND.

Bonds for lands, viz:
 Amount of principal paid into the treasury.....\$27,396 93
 Amount of re-sales of lands by the State Engineer
 and Surveyor, for arrears of consideration..... 436 89
\$27,833 73

Bonds for loans, viz:
 Amount of principal paid into the treasury 16,210 61
 Money in the Treasury, viz:
 Transferred to the United States Deposit Fund for bond for
 lands \$1,000 00
 For investment of capital..... 19,000 00
20,000 00

Showing an increase of the fund of..... \$64,044 34
\$27,835 30
=====

(V.)

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz :

State Stock.

6 per cent, issued per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable at pleasure	\$10,000 00	
5 per cent, issued per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable at pleasure	17,347 00	
5 per cent, issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure.....	3,000 00	
		<u>\$30,347 00</u>

Comptroller's Bonds, viz :

5 per cent, issued per Revised Statutes, payable on demand ...	25,330 94	
--	-----------	--

Insurance Stock, viz :

100 shares in the Albany Insurance Company	3,000 00	
Money in the treasury.....	211,774 18	
		<u>\$270,452 12</u>

Revenue, viz :

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept. 1866..	\$13,919 55	
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept. 1867. (See statement I) ..	31,243 86	
Amount transferred from the General Fund, for interest on money in the treasury during the year	12,706 45	
		<u>\$57,869 86</u>
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th Sep- tember, 1867. (See statement II)	41,894 35	
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1867.....	\$15,975 51	<u><u></u></u>

The revenue of this fund for the current fiscal year, is estimated as follows, viz

Interest on State stock	\$1,617 32	
Interest on Comptroller's bonds	1,266 54	
Interest on money in the treasury	12,700 00	
Dividends on insurance stock.....	400 00	
		<u>\$15,983 86</u>
From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund.....	28,000 00	
		<u><u>\$43,983 86</u></u>

The payments for the current fiscal year, are estimated as follows :

Appropriations for Dividends to Academies, viz :

From the income of the Literature Fund.....	\$12,000 00
From the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund.....	28,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,000 00
For the purchase of books, maps, &c., for academies	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$43,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

(VI.)

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Capital.

This Fund consists of the following items, viz :

Mortgages for loans in charge of the commissioners of the several counties		\$3,596,602 37
State stock, issued per chap. 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable at pleasure viz :		
6 per cent.....	\$274,739 44	
5 per cent.....	142,500 00	
		417,239 44
Money is the treasury.....		678 90
		<u>\$4,014,520 71</u>

Revenue, viz :

Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th Sept. 1866,	\$25,438 56	
Amount of payments from the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept. 1867 (see Statement II)	272,708 36	
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgages, &c.....	7,400 25	
		\$305,547 17
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th Sept. 1867 (see Statement I)	\$246,070 73	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for a bond for lands.....	1,000 00	
		247,070 73
Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th Sept., 1867		<u>\$58,476 44</u>

The revenue of this Fund for the current fiscal year is estimated as follows, viz :

Interest on loans on mortgage in the several counties.....	\$220,000 00
Interest on State stock	23,609 36
Sale of lands	1,000 00
	<u>\$244,609 36</u>

The payments for the current fiscal year are estimated as follows, :

Appropriations, viz :

Common school dividends, including the salaries of the school commissioners of the several counties.....	\$165,000 00
Dividends to academies.....	28,000 00
Carried forward	<u>\$193,000 00</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Brought forward	\$193,000 00
Amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund.....	25,000 00
Instruction of common school teachers in the several counties,	18,000 00
State Normal School, for maintenance.....	16,000 00
Teachers' Institutes in the several counties.....	15,000 00
Normal and Training School at Oswego, for maintenance	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$282,000 00
Transfer from revenue to capital, for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgages, failure of title, and defalca- tions.....	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$312,000 00</u>

Premises bid in for the State under foreclosure of mortgage, belonging to the United States Deposit Fund, remaining unsold on the 30th September, 1867 :

County.	No. of mortgage.	When bid in.	Principal due.
Chemung	175	1857	\$256 00
Erie.....	437	1860	500 00
Herkimer	264	1866	250 00
Monroe	443	1856	900 00
Monroe	475	1865	300 00
Oswego	271	1841	300 00
Queens.....	19 & 37	1852	850 00
Rensselaer.....	49	1846	348 00
Rensselaer.....	203	1858	2,000 00
Rensselaer (in part)	181	1859	850 00
Rensselaer.....	222	1862	375 00
Rensselaer	258	1863	600 00
Rensselaer.....	286	1863	896 00
Rensselaer.....	259	1866	1,000 00
Richmond	41	1861	2,000 00
Tompkins	417	1862	400 00
Warren	112	1866	300 00
Westchester	122	1862	250 00

(VII.)

Long Island Railroad Company Sinking Fund.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:	
Comptroller's bond, payable on demand, 6 per cent	\$287 82
Money in the treasury.....	8,820 10
	<hr/>
	\$9,107 92
	<hr/>

Mariner's Fund.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:	
Mortgage of the American Seamen's Friend Society, without interest (see chapter 37, Laws of 1845, for relief of said Society)	\$10,000 00
Money in the treasury.....	164 81
Money in the treasury paid under protest,.....	1,169 76
	<hr/>
	\$11,334 57
	<hr/>

Soldiers' Allotment Fund.

Money in the treasury.....	\$54 96
	<hr/>

College Land Scrip Fund.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:	
Seven per cent State stock, issued in pursuance of chapter 325, Laws of 1865, and chapter 209, Laws of 1866, redeemable April 7, 1877.....	\$64,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated November 24, 1865, 7 per cent, redeemable November 24, 1875	50,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated August 4, 1866, 7 per cent, redeemable August 4, 1871.....	30,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated Sept. 18, 1866, 7 per cent, redeemable Sept. 18, 1871.....	30,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated June 7, 1867, 7 per cent, redeemable June 7, 1872.....	30,000 00
Bond of Ezra Cornell, dated Aug. 1, 1867, 7 per cent, redeemable Aug. 1, 1872.....	30,000 00
Money in the treasury.....	440 00
	<hr/>
	\$234,440 00
	<hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Revenue, viz:

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1866.....	\$11,357 55
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement I).....	12,843 24
	<hr/>
	\$24,200 79
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement II).....	9,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1867.....	<u><u>\$15,200 79</u></u>

(VIII.)

Metropolitan Police Fund.

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement I).....	\$2,688,434 99
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement II).....	<u>2,688,434 99</u>

Military Record Fund.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1866	\$1,713 75
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement I).....	12,705 12
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1867.....	<u>\$14,418 87</u>

Metropolitan Fire Department Fund.

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement I)	\$850,290 00
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement II).....	<u>850,290 00</u>

Metropolitan Board of Health Fund.

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement I)	\$167,609 80
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement II).....	<u>167,609 80</u>

Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company Sinking Fund.

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement I).....	\$100,000 00
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement II).....	86,000 00
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1867	<u>\$14,000 00</u>

This balance is applicable to the redemption of an equal amount of stock due July 1, 1867, which had not been presented for payment at the close of the fiscal year.

Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company Sinking Fund.

Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement I).....	\$2,000 00
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867 (see Statement II).....	<u>2,000 00</u>

Indian Annuities.

The amount of annuities payable to Indian tribes under the several treaties with them, is as follows, viz:

Cayugas	\$2,300 00
Onondagas	2,430 00
Senecas.....	500 00
St. Regis.....	2,131 67
	<hr/>
	\$7,361 67
	<hr/>

(IX.)

General Fund Debt.

The following are the items of the State debt, chargeable upon the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund:

State Stock, viz:

Amount issued on account of the Astor debt, per chapter 302, Laws of 1827, and chapter 86, Laws of 1832, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent (of which there is held by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in trust for the Sinking Fund, the sum of \$516,744.09, and by the Comptroller in trust for the School and Literature Funds, \$44,755.91) \$561,500 00

Amount issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, per chapter 216, Laws of 1848, redeemable as follows, viz:

6 per cent, January 1st, 1868.....	\$500,000 00	
5 per cent, May 1st, 1868.....	442,961 05	
7 per cent, July 1st, 1870.....	700,000 00	
5 per cent, July 1st, 1875.....	900,000 00	
6 per cent, July 1st, 1878.....	800,000 00	
5 per cent, at pleasure.....	348,107 00	
6 per cent, at pleasure.....	1,189,780 77	
		4,880,848 82

Comptroller's Bonds, viz:

5 per cent issued per Revised Statutes, in 1844, for loans from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand.....	\$25,330 94	
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes, in 1846, for loans from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand.....	5,422 59	
6 per cent issued per Revised Statutes, in 1846, for a loan to the treasury of moneys held by the Comptroller in trust for the Delaware Academy, payable on demand	4,825 00	
6 per cent issued per chapter 208, Laws of 1848, and chapter 37, Laws of 1850, for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, payable at pleasure	36,000 00	71,578 53

Indian Annuities, viz:

The amount of Indian annuities, payable to sundry Indian tribes, under the several treaties with them, being \$7,361.67, would require an investment at six per cent to provide that sum, of... ..	122,694 87
Debt paying interest.....	\$5,636,622 22
Not paying interest	6,000 00
Total debt	<u>\$5,642,622 22</u>

Contingent State Debt.

Amount of State stock issued and loaned to the following railroad companies, viz:

Schenectady and Troy, per chapter 299, Laws of 1840, redeemable July 1st, 1867, 6 per cent, not paying interest	\$14,000 00
Long Island, per chapter 193, Laws of 1840, redeemable August 1, 1861; 6 per cent, which redemption is deferred to August 1876, and the rate of interest reduced to 5 per cent, per chap- ter 36, Laws of 1858	68,000 00
Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, per chapter 296, Laws of 1840, redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature, 5½ per cent.....	48,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$130,000 00</u>

(X.)

Estimated revenue applicable to the ordinary expenses of Government, and other purposes, for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1867, viz :

Six and seven-twentieths mill tax (exclusive of the one and one-fourth mill tax for common schools), viz: for support of Government, two mills and 479-1040 of a mill; for canals, five-eighths of a mill; for bounty debt, three mills; for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, three-sixteenths of a mill; and for the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad, one-thirteenth of one mill	\$10,567,084 06
Balances due from county treasurers on account of the State tax levied in 1866	3,010,389 37
Auction duty	175,000 00
Salt duty	70,000 00
State prison earnings	450,000 00
Arrears and interest of non-resident taxes	50,000 00
Fees of the public offices	5,000 00
Pedler's licenses	1,200 00
Tolls of the Cayuga Lake inlet	130 00
Interest on treasury deposits	30,000 00
Interest on bonds of the corporation of the city of New York	18,000 00
Tax on foreign insurance companies	2,500 00
Sales of lands	1,500 00
Sales of lands for taxes	35,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$14,415,803 43</u>

Estimated payments for ordinary expenses of Government, and other purposes, for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1867, viz :

Salaries of the officers of Government and of the clerks in the public offices	\$134,150 00
Salaries of the judges of the Court of Appeals	14,000 00
Salaries of the justices of the Supreme Court	115,500 00
Compensation of the members and officers of the Legislature	105,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Legislature	38,000 00
Expenses of the public offices	6,400 00
Stationery for the public offices	4,000 00
Expenses of the Capitol	10,993 12
Expenses of the State Hall	5,500 00
Expenses of the State Library	11,700 00
Expenses of the Hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History, including compensation of curator and assistants	8,700 00
Expenses of the Regents of the University, and salary of the secretary	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward	<u>\$458,943 12</u>

Brought forward.....	\$458,943 12
Incidental expenses of Government	1,500 00
Rent and taxes of the house occupied by the Governor	6,000 00
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall and State Library	4,000 00
Postage on official letters	5,000 00
Printing for the State	135,000 00
Agricultural societies.....	20,000 00
Salary of Entomologist.....	1,250 00
Apprehension of fugitives from justice	1,000 00
Apprehension of criminals	1,000 00
Costs of suits, compensation of counsel, &c., including balance	4,843 27
Indian affairs	1,100 00
Compensation of Commissioners of Public Accounts	1,650 00
Road commissioners for non-resident taxes returned to the Comptroller	4,000 00
Transportation of the journals and documents of the Legisla- ture, reports, books, &c., and packages for the public offices, and expenses of boxes.....	5,000 00
Compensation of the crier and attendants for the Court of Appeals	1,000 00
Advances to the county treasurers (including credits on ac- count) for taxes on non-resident lands returned to the Comptroller's office	190,000 00
Reports of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, for ex- change with other States.....	750 00
Expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs	50,000 00
Expenses of the State prisons, including balance.....	363,795 05
Transportation of convicts.....	25,000 00
Inspectors of State prisons, for salaries and traveling ex- penses.....	6,600 00
Expenses of the asylum for insane convicts	15,000 00
Maintenance of convicts confined in the penitentiaries of this State, as per chapter 158, Laws of 1866, chapter 584, Laws of 1865, and chapter 667, Laws of 1866	5,000 00
Natural History of New York.....	1,500 00
Expenses of public lands, and compensation of the Lieutenant- Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, as Commissioners of the Land office	2,000 00
Interest on \$36,000 debt, created for the benefit of the Stock- bridge Indians.....	2,160 00
Interest on money in the treasury belonging to the specific funds.....	100,000 00
Balance of appropriation to improve the navigation of the Hud- son river, chapter 647, Laws of 1867	69,006 96
Bureau of Military Statistics, balance of appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867	4,641 93
Balance of appropriation for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, chapter 255, Laws of 1867	71,473 72
Expenses of the National Guard, chapter 519, Laws of 1867 ..	200,000 00
Carried forward	\$1,758,214 05

Brought forward	\$1,758,214 05
Balance of appropriation for payment of claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State for the service of the United States, per chapter 397, Laws of 1862, and chapter 748, Laws of 1866.....	117,282 44.
State census, balance of appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867	2,329 09
Quarantine, balance of appropriation, chapters 748 and 751, Laws of 1866, and chap. 481, Laws of 1867	471,314 95
Books and stationery for Transfer Office, New York	500 00
Supplying the "Radii" to the Deaf and Dumb	300 00
Annuity to James Minor	60 00
Compensation of keeper of Washington's Headquarters	100 00
Support of Mark Jack, an insane Indian.....	200 00
Maintenance of insane female convicts at the State Lunatic Asylum	600 00

Charitable Institutions, viz :

Deaf and Dumb, New York, for support	\$51,300 00	.
Deaf and dumb, New York, for interest on debt ..	12,065 00	
Blind, New York	48,558 47	
Juvenile delinquents, New York.....	56,750 00	
House of Refuge, Western New York.....	35,000 00	
State Lunatic Asylum, for salaries.....	10,000 00	
Idiot Asylum.....	25,200 00	
Orphan Asylums	85,000 00	
Hospitals and other charitable institutions.....	69,000 00	
Dispensaries, &c.	5,600 00	
	<hr/>	398,473 47
Balance of appropriation for bounties to volunteers, chap. 184, Laws of 1863, and chap. 748, Laws of 1866.....	55,000 00	
Compensation of sheriffs for transmission of reports to the Secretary of State	100 00	
Fees of county clerks.....	50 00	
Fees of surrogates	25 00	
Repayment of moneys to purchasers for redemption of lands sold for taxes	50,000 00	
Repayment of moneys erroneously paid into the treasury on account of taxes	10,000 00	
Repayment of moneys in case of failure of title to lands sold by the State	300 00	
Repayment of money paid into the treasury through mistake ..	500 00	
For the erection of buildings for the Willard Asylum for the Insane, and maintenance, balance of appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867.....	55,394 16	
For the erection of buildings for the New York Institution for the Blind, balance of appropriation, chap. 320, Laws of 1867,	30,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the issue of State stock and bonds, under chapter 325, Laws of 1865, balance of appropriation, chapter 209, Laws of 1866	3,596 06	
	<hr/>	\$2,954,339 22
Carried forward		

Brought forward	\$2,954,339 22
Compensation of agent employed in the city of New York to superintend the issue and transfer of State stocks, chapter 209, Laws of 1866	750 00
Chemung canal feeder, balance of appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867.....	14,124 00
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, balance of appro- priations, chapters 93, 481 and 519, Laws of 1867.....	75,750 00
Constitutional Convention, balance of appropriation, chapter 194, Laws of 1867	78,740 58
Appropriation for new Capitol, chapter 485, Laws of 1867.....	250,000 00
Oswego Normal and Training School, balance of appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867	2,597 31
Contribution to the fund for a National cemetery at Antietam, balance of appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867.....	5,500 00
For the improvement of the rafting channel of the Delaware river, &c., chapter 481, Laws of 1867	5,000 00
State Agricultural Society, balance of appropriation, chapter 481, Laws of 1867	4,000 00
For the National Lincoln Monument Association, chapter 481, Laws of 1867.....	10,000 00
Amount of the 3-16 mill tax, levied in 1867, and appropriated to the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, chapter 164, Laws of 1867	250,000 00
Amount of the 1-13th mill tax, levied in 1867, and appropriated to the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Rail- road, chapter 103, Laws of 1867	125,000 00
Amount of the 1-2 mill tax, levied in 1867, and appropriated for canal purposes, chapter 579, Laws of 1867	832,000 00
Amount of the 1-8 mill tax, levied in 1867, and appropriated for canal purposes, chapter 271, Laws of 1859.....	208,000 00
Amount of the 3 mill tax, levied in 1867, and appropriated to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, chapter 325, Laws of 1865..	4,992,000 00
Miscellaneous and additional payments which may be authori- zed by the Legislature.....	800,000 00
	<hr/>
Add deficiency	\$10,607,801 11
	2,860,586 38
	<hr/>
Estimated revenue	\$13,468,387 49
	14,415,803 43
	<hr/>
Estimated surplus, September 30th, 1868.....	\$947,415 94
	<hr/>

(XI.)

STATEMENT showing the amount of the four and thirteen-sixteenths mill tax, levied in 1866, on the valuation of real and personal property in each county of this State, viz: For support of government, one and three-fourths of a mill; for canals, fifteen-sixteenths of a mill, and for the bounty debt, two and one-eighth mills; the expenses of collection and the amount payable into the treasury; also the amount of unpaid taxes returned to the Comptroller's office.

COUNTIES.	Amount of tax.	County treasurer's fees.	Net proceeds.	Taxes returned.
Albany	\$204,067 55	\$2,000 00	\$202,067 55	\$1,450 72
Allegany	39,270 90	374 77	38,896 13	1,793 96
Broome	88,888 43	881 97	88,006 46	691 54
Cattaraugus	37,566 60	245 93	37,320 67	12,673 08
Cayuga	100,833 78	500 00	100,333 78	1,051 00
Chautauqua	71,971 74	500 00	71,471 74	275 90
Chemung	40,253 84	400 52	39,853 32	201 61
Chenango	51,042 63	510 42	50,532 21	.....
Clinton	28,052 45	210 34	27,842 11	7,018 57
Columbia	106,555 52	500 00	106,055 52	.....
Cortland	29,261 44	292 61	28,968 83	.....
Delaware	43,518 12	400 56	43,117 56	3,641 65
Dutchess	155,694 74	500 00	155,194 74	.....
Erie	233,332 14	2,000 00	231,332 14	201 33
Essex	20,693 84	34 17	20,659 67	17,276 92
Franklin	23,079 71	91 81	22,987 90	13,898 55
Fulton	19,047 51	126 81	18,920 70	6,366 29
Genesee	68,696 77	500 00	68,196 77	24
Greene	34,238 49	340 76	33,897 73	161 79
Hamilton	2,329 14	.....	2,329 14	19,671 87
Herkimer	52,909 47	478 89	52,430 58	5,020 52
Jefferson	76,968 10	500 00	76,468 10	967 06
Kings	606,310 34	2,000 00	604,310 34	4,222 27
Lewis	21,645 03	216 45	21,428 58	3,970 69
Livingston	73,523 89	500 00	73,023 89	.....
Madison	57,899 48	500 00	57,399 48	61 18
Monroe	140,257 03	500 00	139,757 03	83 08
Montgomery	40,342 26	403 42	39,938 84	.....
New York	2,920,149 70	2,000 00	2,918,149 70	.....
Niagara	70,145 88	500 00	69,645 88	1,268 30
Oneida	119,634 54	500 00	119,134 54	1,289 12
Onondaga	134,211 41	500 00	133,711 41	.....
Ontario	87,635 74	500 00	87,135 74	.....
Orange	136,219 00	500 00	135,719 00	276 16
Orleans	49,582 08	495 82	49,086 26	.....
Oswego	67,392 10	500 00	66,892 10	7,855 42
Otsego	57,578 00	500 00	57,078 00	.....
Putnam	26,169 84	261 70	25,908 14	.....
Queens	106,488 11	500 00	105,988 11	1,647 06
Rensselaer	125,656 69	500 00	125,156 69	.....
Richmond	32,394 84	323 95	32,070 89	.....
Rockland	28,005 52	280 05	27,725 47	.....
Saratoga	57,693 24	500 00	57,193 24	2,441 86
Schenectady	27,703 07	277 03	27,426 04	.....
Schoharie	29,825 80	298 26	29,527 54	.....
Schuyler	23,549 46	235 49	23,313 97	.....
Seneca	49,269 07	492 69	48,776 38	.....
St. Lawrence	75,196 07	640 75	74,555 32	11,120 48
Steuben	65,483 60	500 00	64,983 60	1,303 91
Carried forward	\$6,708,224 70	\$25,815 17	\$6,682,409 53	\$128,202 13

ANNUAL REPORT OF

XI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Amount of tax.	County treasurer's fees.	Net proceeds.	Taxes returned.
Brought forward....	\$6,708,224 70	\$25,815 17	\$6,682,409 63	\$128,202 13
Suffolk	46,240 67	462 40	45,778 27	.....
Sullivan	18,744 55	187 45	18,557 10	3,758 71
Tioga	27,611 71	274 71	27,337 00	140 29
Tompkins	37,896 73	378 96	37,517 77	.....
Ulster	70,515 45	500 00	70,015 45	2,896 49
Warren	11,139 56	42 67	11,096 89	6,872 67
Washington	76,626 09	500 00	76,126 09	38 00
Wayne	73,217 21	500 00	72,717 21	.....
Westchester	216,423 96	2,000 00	214,423 96	.....
Wyoming	43,286 35	432 86	42,853 49	.....
Yates	39,115 65	391 15	38,724 50	.....
Am't of 4 13-16 mill tax.	\$7,369,042 63.	\$31,485 37	\$7,337,557 26	\$141,908 29
Add $\frac{2}{3}$ mill school tax...	1,148,422 22			
Total 5 9-16 mill tax.	\$8,517,464 85			

(XII.)

CLERKS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

STATEMENT showing the amount paid for clerk hire in the public offices (except the Canal, Banking and Insurance Departments), during the year ending 30th September, 1867, and the amount of the present salaries.

Governor's Office.

Present clerks:

		Amount paid.	Present salaries.
Solon W. Stocking, salary.....	\$1,633 33		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	410 42		
		\$2,043 75	\$1,600 00
James S. Fuller, salary eight months....	\$1,133 33		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	316 67		
		1,450 00	1,600 00
Selden C. Clobridge, messenger, salary...	\$1,100 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	493 75		
		1,593 75	1,200 00
Late and temporary clerks:			
Daniel F. Tylor, salary four months.....	\$500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	93 75		
		593 75	
A. A. Hopkins, salary two months.....		200 00	
		<u>\$5,881 25</u>	<u>\$4,400 00</u>

Secretary of State's Office.

Present clerks:

S. R. Harlow, salary.....	\$1,300 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	905 00		
		\$2,205 00	\$1,300 00
Rufus A. Reed, salary.....	\$1,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	350 00		
		1,350 00	1,000 00
W. H. Doughty, salary.....	\$1,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	350 00		
		1,350 00	1,000 00
H. H. Boone, salary.....	\$1,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legislature	350 00		
		1,350 00	1,000 00
Carried forward		<u>\$6,255 00</u>	<u>\$4,300 00</u>

		Amount paid.	Present salaries.
Brought forward		\$6,255 00	\$4,300 00
M. O'Sullivan, salary.....	\$1,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	1,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
John A. Walsh, salary	\$800 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	280 00	1,080 00	800 00
Richard D. Barlow, salary five months ..	\$375 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	157 50		
Late clerk :		532 50	900 00
John Cavanaugh, salary seven months...	\$525 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	157 50		
		682 50	
		<u>\$10,550 00</u>	<u>\$7,000 00</u>

Comptroller's Office.

Present clerks:

Henry B. Burr, salary.....	\$1,750 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	437 50	\$2,187 50	\$1,750 00
Joseph L. Snow, salary eleven months..	\$1,604 16		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	437 50	2,041 66	1,750 00
Willis E. Merriman, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00	1,620 00	1,200 00
Ogden N. Chapin, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00	1,620 00	1,200 00
Francis G. Fine, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00	1,620 00	1,200 00
John Bronk, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00	1,620 00	1,200 00
Sidney W. Park, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00	1,620 00	1,200 00
Frederick W. Deming, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00	1,620 00	1,200 00
Carried forward		\$13,949 16	\$10,700 00

		Amount paid.	Present salaries.
Brought forward		\$13,949 16	\$10,700 00
John L. B. Silvester, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00	1,620 00	1,200 00
John McMillan, salary	\$966 66		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	341 25	1,307 91	1,000 00
Thomas H. Schuyler, salary	\$958 33		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	338 33	1,296 66	1,000 00
John Cavanaugh, salary four months and nine days	\$322 50		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	139 12	461 62	900 00
Late clerks:			
Wm. H. Robinson, salary eight months..	\$800 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	245 00	1,045 00	
Franklin Slosson, salary	\$425 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	36 25	461 25	
		<u>\$20,141 60</u>	<u>\$14,800 00</u>

Treasurer's Office.

Present clerks:			
I. P. S. Briant, salary	\$1,950 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	487 50	\$2,437 50	\$1,950 00
Edward Gracie, salary eleven months ...	\$1,225 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	397 50	1,622 50	1,500 00
E. A. Brett, salary ten months	\$1,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	385 00	1,385 00	1,200 00
Late clerks:			
W. R. Addington, salary two months....	\$200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	35 00	235 00	
J. H. Chase, salary one month		100 00	
		<u>\$5,780 00</u>	<u>\$4,650 00</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Department of Public Instruction.

		Amount paid. Present salaries.	
Present clerks:			
A. A. Keyes, salary.....	\$1,488 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	520 80		
	<hr/>	\$2,008 80	\$1,750 00
M. P. Cavert, salary	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	404 83		
	<hr/>	1,604 83	1,200 00
A. C. Potter, salary.....	\$1,200 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	420 00		
	<hr/>	1,620 00	1,200 00
Temporary clerks:			
A. G. Johnson, salary 7½ months.....	\$750 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	245 00		
	<hr/>	995 00	
W. W. Parks, salary seven months and twenty-eight days.....		661 31	
Ellen G. Keyes.....		20 00	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$6,909 94	\$4,150 00

Attorney General's Office.

Present clerks:			
Dickinson Courtney, salary four months.	\$223 33		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	97 70		
		\$321 03	\$670 00
Richard M. Barber, messenger, salary four months	\$126 65		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	55 42		
		182 07	380 00
Late clerks:			
Henry C. Lockwood, salary eight months,	\$533 34		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	163 34		
		696 68	
Dickinson Courtney, messenger, salary eight months.....	\$166 67		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	51 03		
		217 70	
		<u>\$1,417 48</u>	<u>\$1,050 00</u>

State Engineer and Surveyor's Office.

Present clerks:		Amount paid. Present salaries.	
B. S. Van Rensselaer, salary.....	\$1,500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	375 00	\$1,875 00	\$1,500 00
John O'Hara, salary nine months.....	\$1,012 50		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	393 76	1,406 26	1,350 00
Temporary clerks:			
George Cushing, jr., salary four months.	\$500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	125 00	625 00	
A. C. De Merritt, salary three months and twenty days.....	\$412 50		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	144 37	556 87	
		<u>\$4,463 13</u>	<u>\$2,850 00</u>

Clerk of the Court of Appeals' Office.

Present clerks:			
Michael Nolan, salary	\$1,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	350 00	\$1,350 00	\$1,200 00
Edward DeForest, salary five months ...	\$416 66		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	175 00	591 66	1,200 00
Charles E. Smith, salary	\$1,000 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	350 00	1,350 00	1,100 00
Late and temporary clerks:			
Henry Faurot, salary six months	\$500 00		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	145 84	645 84	
Aaron P. Seely, salary one month	\$83 34		
Additional compensation by the Legisla- ture	29 16	112 50	
J. B. Van Zandt, salary one month.....		100 00	
		<u>\$4,150 00</u>	<u>\$3,500 00</u>

(XIII.)

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS

Required for the expenses of Government, and for other purposes, in pursuance of article 7, section 8, of the Constitution and existing laws, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1868.

(In all cases where the Revised Statutes are referred to, see 5th edition.)

Payable from the General Fund.

Executive Department. viz :

Governor, for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505.....	\$4,000 00
Private Secretary to the Governor, for salary, chapter 64, Laws of 1858	2,000 00
Compensation of clerks and messenger in the Executive Department, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	4,000 00
For rent and taxes of the house occupied by the Governor, R. S., volume 1, page 509.....	3,500 00
For incidental expenses of Government, R. S., vol. 1, page 509	750 00
For apprehension of criminals, R. S., volume 1, page 509	1,000 00
For apprehension of fugitives from justice, R. S., vol. 1, p. 509	1,000 00

Court of Appeals, viz :

Judges of the Court of Appeals, for salaries, R. S., volume 1, page 506.....	14,000 00
State Reporter, for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 506	2,000 00
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, p. 506	2,000 00
Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, page 510.....	1,500 00
Clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for salaries, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	3,000 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	1,000 00
For compensation of a crier and attendants for the Court of Appeals, chapter 95, Laws of 1864.....	1,000 00

Supreme Court, viz :

Justices of the Supreme Court for salaries, R. S., volume 1, page 506.....	115,500 00
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Attorney General's Office, viz :

Attorney General for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505	2,000 00
Deputy Attorney General for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505	1,500 00
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General for salaries, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	1,050 00

Carried forward	\$160,800 00
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THE COMPTROLLER.

103

Brought forward.....	\$160,800 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Attorney General, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	500 00
For costs of suits, fees of sheriffs, compensation of witnesses, and for expenses and disbursements by the Attorney General, R. S., volume 3, page 930.....	2,000 00
For compensation of counsel employed to assist the Attorney General, R. S., volume 1, page 489.....	1,000 00

Secretary of State's Office, viz :

Secretary of State for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505	2,500 00
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505	1,500 00
Clerks in the Secretary of State's office for salaries, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	7,000 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the Secretary of State's office, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	1,200 00

Comptroller's Office, viz :

Comptroller for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505.....	2,500 00
Deputy Comptroller for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505.....	2,000 00
Accountant and Transfer officer of the Comptroller's office for salary, chapter 407, Laws of 1852	1,750 00
Clerks in the office of the Comptroller for salaries, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	12,500 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing, and other necessary expenses of the office of the Comptroller, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	1,200 00

Treasurer's Office, viz :

Treasurer for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 505, \$1,500 and for compensation for countersigning transfers and assignments of securities made in the Banking Department, R. S., volume 1, page 505, \$1,000	2,500 00
Deputy Treasurer for salary, R. S., volume 1, page 508.....	1,300 00
Clerks in the office of the Treasurer for salaries, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	3,500 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing, and other necessary expenses of the office of the Treasurer, chapter 280, Laws of 1864	500 00

Department of Public Instruction, viz :

Superintendent of Public Instruction for salary, R. S., vol. 1, page 505	2,500 00
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary, R. S., vol. 1, page 505.....	1,500 00
Clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salaries, chapter 520, Laws of 1866	5,000 00

Carried forward	\$213,250 0
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Brought forward.....	\$213,250 00
For expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, page 87.....	300 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing, and other necessary expenses of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	1,000 00

State Engineer and Surveyor's Office, viz :

Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, for salary, Revised Sta- tutes, vol. 1, page 506, \$2,000; for clerk hire to assist in the preparation of railroad reports, \$1,500, and for expenses of printing and binding said reports, \$5,000 (to be refunded by the several railroad companies).....	8,500 00
Clerks in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, for sala- ries, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	2,850 00
For furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other neces- sary expenses of the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, chapter 280, Laws of 1864.....	500 00

Banking Department, viz :

Superintendent of the Banking Department, for salary, \$5,000, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, page 590; clerk hire, furniture, books, binding, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Depart- ment, \$15,000 (to be refunded to the treasury), chapter 164, Laws of 1851.....	20,000 00
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Insurance Department, viz :

Superintendent of the Insurance Department, for salary, \$5,000, chapter 326, Laws of 1861; clerk hire, furniture, books, bind- ing, blanks, printing and other necessary expenses of the Insurance Department, \$25,000 (to be refunded to the trea- sury) chapter 366, Laws of 1859.....	30,000 00
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State Assessors, viz :

For compensation and traveling expenses of the State Assessors, chapter 312, Laws of 1859.....	4,500 00
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Commissioners of Public Accounts, viz :

For compensation and mileage of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, chapter 223, Laws of 1862.....	1,500 00
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Inspector of Gas Meters, viz :

For salary of Inspector of Gas Meters, and for his contingent ex- penses, chapter 116, Laws of 1860, to be repaid to the treasury by the several gas light companies, chap. 311, Laws of 1859,	2,500 00
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Auctioneers' Accounts, viz :

For compensation of the agent to examine the accounts of auc- tioneers, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, page 467, and chapter 547, Laws of 1866.....	1,200 00
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Carried forward	\$286,100 00
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THE COMPTROLLER.

105

Brought forward	\$286,100 00
<i>Weights and Measures, viz:</i>	
Superintendent of Weights and Measures, for salary, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, page 829	300 00
<i>Land Office, viz:</i>	
For assessments and other expenses of public lands, and for the compensation and mileage of the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, for attendance as Commissioners of the Land Office.....	2,000 00
<i>Public Offices, viz:</i>	
For postage on official letters, documents, &c., of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Adjutant General, Inspector General and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....	5,000 00
For stationery for the public offices, R. S., vol. 1, page 480....	4,000 00
<i>Capitol, viz:</i>	
For repairs, cleaning, labor, gas and other necessary expenses of the Capitol	8,000 00
Superintendent of the Capitol for salary	900 00
<i>State Hall, viz:</i>	
For repairs, cleaning, labor, gas and other necessary expenses of the State Hall.....	5,000 00
Superintendent of the State Hall for salary.....	500 00
<i>Regents of University, viz:</i>	
Secretary of the Regents for salary.....	2,000 00
For expenses of postage, printing, stationery and compensation of a messenger.....	1,000 00
<i>State Library, viz:</i>	
For purchase of books.....	2,000 00
For binding, lettering and marking books.....	1,200 00
For repairs, cleaning, gas, transportation of books, and other necessary expenses of the State Library.....	1,000 00
For international and State exchanges by the Regents of the University	400 00
For the salaries of the librarians and assistants.....	4,000 00
For compensation of the janitor of the State Library	500 00
<i>Hall for the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Agricultural Museum, viz:</i>	
For the increase and preservation of the State Cabinet of Natural History	800 00
For salary of the curator of the State Cabinet of Nat. History,	1,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$325,700 00

Brought forward	\$325,700 00
For repairs, cleaning, labor, gas, fuel and other necessary expenses, including the keeper's compensation of the Hall, for the State Cabinet of Natural History.....	2,200 00

Fuel, viz:

For fuel for the Capitol, the State Hall and the State Library .	4,000 00
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Agriculture, viz:

For donations to the societies in the several counties of this State, and the State Society for promotion of agriculture, chapter 299, Laws of 1848	10,000 00
For salary of the Entomologist of the State Society.....	1,000 00

Legislature, viz:

For compensation and mileage of members and officers of the Legislature.....	90,000 00
For advances to the clerks of the Senate and Assembly for contingent expenses.....	16,000 00
For postage, expenses of committees, compensation of witnesses, Legislative Manual, Croswell's Manual, Clerk's Manual, and other contingent expenses of the Legislature	18,000 00

State Printing, viz:

For the Legislative printing for the State, including binding, mapping, engraving, publication of the official canvass and other official notices, chapter 24, Laws of 1846, and chapter 254, Laws of 1847	125,000 00
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State Prisons, etc., viz:

Inspectors of State Prisons for salaries, R. S., vol. 1, page 506.....	\$4,800 00
For traveling expenses, \$400 each	1,200 00
	6,000 00
For the support and maintenance of the several State prisons, chapter 240, Laws of 1854	350,000 00
For compensation of sheriffs for the transportation of convicts to the prisons and penitentiaries, chapter 123, Laws of 1849, and chapter 158, Laws of 1856	25,000 00
For the purchase of books for the use of the convicts in the State prisons, viz: Sing Sing, \$300; Auburn, \$200; Clinton, \$100.....	600 00
For supplying Croton water to the Sing Sing prison, chapter 282, Laws of 1861.....	1,800 00
For the maintenance of convicts sentenced to penitentiaries, in pursuance of chapter 158, Laws of 1856, chapter 584, Laws of 1865, and chapter 667, Laws of 1866.....	5,000 00
For refunding to prison contractors deposits, in pursuance of chapter 465, Laws of 1863	2,000 00
Carried forward	\$982,300 00

THE COMPTROLLER.

107

Brought forward..... \$982,300 00

Asylum for Insane Convicts, viz :

For support and maintenance of the Asylum for Insane Convicts, chapter 130, Laws of 1858..... 15,000 00

State Lunatic Asylum, viz :

For salaries of the officers of the State Asylum for Lunatics, chapter 135, Laws of 1842..... 7,500 00
For the support of Mark Jack, an insane Indian at the Asylum 200 00
For the support of insane female convicts at the State Lunatic Asylum 600 00

Indian Affairs, viz :

For relief of the Onondaga Indians, chapter 206, Laws of 1858, 300 00
For compensation of the agent of the Onondaga Indians, chapter 376, Laws of 1851 100 00
For compensation of the agent of the Onondaga Indians, chapter 178, Laws of 1847 50 00
For compensation of the agent of the Onondaga Indians on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, chapter 73, Laws of 1858..... 150 00
For compensation of the attorney of the St. Regis Indians, chapter 325, Laws of 1861 150 00
For compensation of the attorney of the Seneca Indians, chapter 150, Laws of 1845..... 150 00
For expenses of removing intruders on Indian lands, chapter 204, Laws of 1821 200 00

Onondaga Salt Springs, viz :

For salary of the Superintendent, compensation of clerks and other persons employed, and other necessary expenses of the Onondaga salt springs, chap. 346, section 36, Laws of 1859, 50,000 00

Militia of the State, viz :

For expenses of the National Guard of the State of New York, in pursuance of chapter 477, Laws of 1862..... 200,000 00

Roads, viz :

For payments to commissioners of moneys received into the treasury for taxes on lands of non-residents, appropriated to the construction of roads 4,000 00

Interest on State Indebtedness, viz :

For interest on the debt of \$36,000, created for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, chapter 208, Laws of 1848, and chapter 37, Laws of 1850..... 2,160 00

County Treasurers, viz :

For advances to county treasurers on account of taxes on property of non-residents, which may be returned to the Comptroller's office 60,000 00

Carried forward \$1,322,860 00

Brought forward.....	\$1,322,860 00
<i>Transportation, viz :</i>	
For expenses of transportation of the Session Laws, journals and documents of the Legislature, reports, books, &c., and packages by express for the public offices, and for expenses of boxes, chapter 254, Laws of 1847	5,000 00
<i>Repayment of Moneys, viz :</i>	
For repayment of money to purchasers for redemption of land sold for taxes	100,000 00
For repayment of money erroneously paid into the treasury for taxes	15,000 00
For repayment of money in cases of failure of title to lands sold by the State, R. S., volume 1, page 541.....	300 00
For repayment of money paid into the treasury through mistake, R. S., volume 1, page 479.....	500 00
<i>Miscellaneous, viz :</i>	
For supplying other States with reports of the Court of Appeals, and of the Supreme Court, chapter 536, Laws of 1836,	250 00
For compensation of sheriffs for transmitting to the Secretary of State the reports of convictions by Courts of Special Sessions, chapter 259, Laws of 1839.....	100 00
For expenses of books and stationery for the Transfer office, at the Manhattan Company, New York	500 00
For compensation of agent in the city of New York, to superintend the issue and transfer of State stock, chapter 209, Laws of 1866	750 00
Levi S. Backus, for supplying the "Radii" to the deaf and dumb persons in this State, chapter 329, Laws of 1839	300 00
James Minor, for his annuity, chapter 200, Laws of 1815	60 00
For the compensation of the keeper of Washington's headquarters	100 00
For fees of county clerks	50 00
For fees of surrogates	25 00
For expenses of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, New York.	4,500 00.
<i>Deaf and Dumb, viz:</i>	
For support and instruction of 275 pupils at the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, New York, chapter 97, Laws of 1852, or a proportionate amount for a shorter period of time than one year, or for a smaller number of pupils, as shall be duly verified by affidavits of the president and secretary of the Institution,	49,500 00
For payment of interest on debt of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	12,065 00
<i>Blind, viz:</i>	
For the support and instruction of 150 pupils at the Institution for the Blind, in New York, or a proportionate amount for a shorter period of time than one year, or for a smaller number of pupils, as shall be duly verified by affidavits of the president and secretary of the Institution	30,000 00
Carried forward	\$1,541,860 00

Brought forward \$1,541,860 00

Juvenile Delinquents, viz:

For the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in
the city of New York..... 30,000 00

House of Refuge, viz:

For the House of Refuge, Western New York 30,000 00

Idiot Asylum, viz:

For the State Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse 21,000 00

Total on account of the General Fund..... \$1,622,860 00

Payable from the Free School Fund, viz:

For support of the common schools of the State, or so much of
the amount as shall be received from the one and one-fourth
mill tax in 1868, in pursuance of chapter 406, Laws of 1867.. 2,080,000 00

Payable from the General Fund Debt Sinking
Fund, viz:

For interest on \$5,477,927.35 of the General Fund State Debt, 281,168 30

For payment of the annuities to the several Indian tribes, viz:

Onondagas..... \$2,430 00

Cayugas..... 2,300 00

Senecas 500 00

St. Regis 2,131 67

7,361 67

Payable from the School Fund:

Capital, viz:

For investment, in pursuance of chapter 194, Laws of 1849,
\$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary 50,000 00

Revenue, viz:

For dividends to common schools, R. S., volume 1, page 538.. 155,000 00

For support of Indian schools, chapter 71, Laws of 1856..... 4,000 00

For refunding money paid into the treasury for redemption of
lands sold for arrears of consideration, chapter 457, Laws of
1836 500 00

For refunding surplus moneys received on re-sales of lands, R.
S., volume 1, page 496..... 500 00

For expenses of lands, R. S., volume 1, page 554..... 200 00

Payable from the Literature Fund, viz:

For dividends to the academies, chapter 237, Laws of 1838.... 12,000 00

For the purchase of text books, maps and globes, philosophical
and chemical apparatus for the academies, R. S., volume 2,
page 72..... 3,000 00

Carried forward \$4,216,589 97

Brought forward	\$4,216,589 97
Payable from the United States Deposit Fund.	
<i>Capital, viz:</i>	
For investment, in pursuance of chapter 150, Laws of 1837 (\$25,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	25,000 00
<i>Revenue, viz:</i>	
For dividends to common schools, chapter 237, Laws of 1838, including the salaries of the county school commissioners, chapter 179, Laws of 1856	165,000 00
For dividends to academics, chapter 237, Laws of 1838.....	28,000 00
For amount to be added to the capital of the School Fund (article 9 of the Constitution)	25,000 00
For instruction of common school teachers in the academies designated by the Regents of the University, chapter 235, Laws of 1852.....	18,000 00
For the support of the Normal School, R. S., vol. 2, page 83..	10,000 00
For refunding money erroneously paid into the treasury, R. S., volume 1, page 479.....	500 00
For teachers' institutes in the several counties, chapter 361, Laws of 1847.....	12,000 00
Payable from the Metropolitan Police Fund.	
From the amounts received into the treasury in pursuance of chapter 569, Laws of 1857, and chapter 403, Laws of 1864 (\$2,700,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	2,700,000 00
Payable from the Metropolitan Fire Department Fund.	
From the amounts received into the treasury in pursuance of chapter 249, Laws of 1865, and chapter 315, Laws of 1866, (\$900,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.	900,000 00
Payable from the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.	
For investment of contribution to the Sinking Fund, and payment of interest on the State indebtedness incurred in pursuance of chapters 226 and 325, Laws of 1865, henceforth to be known and designated as the Bounty Debt, \$4,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	4,000,000 00
Payable from the Metropolitan Board of Health Fund.	
From the amount received into the treasury in pursuance of chapters 74 and 686, Laws of 1866, \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	200,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,300,089 97
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(XIV.)

Statement of the duties paid by the several Auctioneers in the State, during the year ending 30th September 1867, viz :

Albany	John S. Dickerman	\$36, 81
Brooklyn	William Cole	38 82
do	Joseph Hegeman	16 69
do	T. W. Lindsay	4 07
do	James H. Prentice	24 49
do	William S. Townsend	3 75
Buffalo	Frank J. Bieler	3 60
do	E. R. Lyon	14 08
Newtown	Thomas Petit	2 22
New York	John H. Austin	1, 262 40
do	William Abbott	53 51
do	John S. Betts	3, 984 93
do	Edward M. Brown	63 04
do	Jacob Bogart	1 99
do	Daniel H. Burdett	136 10
do	William W. Backus	12 16
do	Daniel Clarkson, Jr.	4, 365 79
do	Z. E. Carrington	22, 425 45
do	Edward L. Corlies	23, 385 55
do	Alfred L. Curtis	1, 256 26
do	James Cagney	39
do	John H. Draper	25 93
do	Henry G. Evans	80 99
do	Henry Feltman	30
do	Henry H. Gordon	280 70
do	Joseph R. Gardinier	75
do	George G. Haydock	2, 372 55
do	Henry B. Hertz	78 65
do	William O'Hoffman & Co.	2, 445 91
do	Henry L. Hoguet	24, 862 93
do	Edward E. Hoyt	332 69
do	Francis E. Hunt	119 75
do	Charles Hohlenburg	11
do	Thomas E. Houghton	9 43
do	R. T. Hazell	444 82
do	Simeon Herman	73 02
do	William S. Ingraham	6 57
do	John Jacobs	7 74
do	William B. Jones	10 65
do	George A. Levitt	742 24
do	Henry H. Leeds	192 50
Carried forward		<hr/> \$89, 180 33

Brought forward.....	\$89,180 33
New York..... A. M. Merwin.....	174 98
do Thomas R. Minturn.....	89 11
do Daniel A. Mathews	20 95
do William S. Mount	31,825 45
do Charles Morganworth	38
do Henry D. Miner	272 60
do Henry Molton.....	1,143 63
do George W. Nichols.....	121 58
do Francis J. Parker	1,977 56
do R. J. Paulison	94
do Thomas Reily	1 23
do Edward Schenck	208 95
do Hewlett Scudder.....	1,100 69
do Hugh Scanlan	38
do James W. Smith.....	20,974 60
do William Topping	6,938 79
do Ogden H. Thorn.....	117 10
do Benjamin F. Theall	24 63
do P. S. Van Houghton	91 53
do William Witters.....	72
do Samuel Wynn	1 92
do Albert B. Waldron	3 61
do Richard Warren	37,194 02
do William Yellott.....	116 71
Rochester..... Edward Scranton	17 07
Schenectady... Jesse C. Abbott	8 20
Troy William Allendorph	1 61
do Truman Keeler	76
do William E. Marston	3 90
Watertown ... S. T. Bordwell	1 70
Williamsburgh. George W. Kelsey	3 04
<hr/>	
\$191,618 67	
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(XV.)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS, }
 SYRACUSE, October 5, 1867. }

Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,

Comptroller of the State of New York :

SIR—The thirteenth section of chapter 346 of the Laws of 1859, provides that “the Superintendent shall, at the expiration of each fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth day of September, or within ten days thereafter, make a report to the Comptroller stating the quantity of salt inspected during the previous fiscal year, the amount of revenues accruing thereon, and from other sources—the expenditures, and the amount which in his judgment will be necessary for the support of the Salt Springs for the ensuing year.”

In obedience to this provision of the law, I have to report: That the quantity of salt inspected the last fiscal year was (6,777,060) six millions, seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand and sixty bushels.

The amount of revenue accruing thereon was	\$67,770 60
The amount from rents and penalties.....	102 00
Total receipts	67,872 60
The expenditures made by the Superintendent were.....	50,607 26
Leaving surplus revenue	\$17,265 34

The amount drawn from the treasury by the Superintendent during the fiscal year, was \$50,000.00. The sum of \$607.26 having been paid from moneys belonging to the State and in the hands of the Superintendent, which remained over from the previous fiscal year; and there is now in the hands of the Superintendent (\$289.07) two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seven cents that belongs to the State, and which will be for use in like manner in the present fiscal year.

The books in the Comptroller's office show only the expenditures up to the month of September. The vouchers for expenditures for that month, which amount to \$3,837.54, will not be sent to that office until the first day of November, when the regular settlement for the two months, September and October, will be made, as provided by law.

The following is an estimate, in detail, of the amount of money which it is believed will be necessary to expend for the support of the Salt Springs for the fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1868:

Estimate.

Salaries of officers.....	\$22,000
Ordinary repairs of machinery.....	3,000
Labor and teaming.....	7,000
Fuel for steam engines.....	1,500
Merchandise and oil.....	1,500

Carried forward

\$35,000

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Brought forward.....	\$35,000
Ordinary repairs of aqueducts	2,500
Stationery and printing.....	500
Lumber.....	1,500
Walls for head race to pump-house.....	2,500
Sinking wells	6,000
Six new rotary pumps.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$50,000
	<hr/>

The month of May in this year was marked by extraordinary freshets, which did the works belonging to the State, connected with raising and distributing the salt water, very great damage, thereby increasing the necessary expenditures of this office about three thousand dollars, thus taking so much from the fund applicable to sinking salt wells. The demand for a larger supply of salt water is imperative. During the months of June, July and August of this year, a very large proportion of the blocks for making boiled salt have been compelled to suspend work in consequence of the insufficient supply of salt water, and the quantity of salt produced this year will be considerably less than it would have been, if it had been possible to have supplied the salt water at the times and in the quantity demanded. The freshets of May were so high that seven wells near the lake were so flooded that they could not be used for the whole of that month. The water thus lost could not be compensated for, and when in June, July and August the manufacturers were most anxious to make up for the time thus lost, the most that the State officers could do was to give them the whole of the water the wells could be made to yield. I am confident that with a full supply of the best water to be had, that the quantity of salt produced would be increased not less than a million of bushels per annum.

During the last fiscal year one new well has been sunk, that was brought into use on the first day of September, giving about one hundred gallons per minute of the strongest water found here, and during the month of September another well was commenced, and the work on it is now progressing satisfactorily. In the foregoing estimate I have provided six thousand dollars for sinking wells in the next fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GEDDES,

Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs.

(XVI.)

Cost of Stationery delivered to the Public Offices, &c., for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867, viz:

Adjutant General's office	\$353 58
Attorney General's office.....	71 08
Canal Appraiser's office.....	55 40
Canal Department	40 88
Clerks Court of Appeals and Judges of the Court	1,031 50
Comptroller's office	134 73
Department of Public Instruction	130 29
Inspector General's office	31 75
Secretary of State's office	\$634 16
Secretary of State's office, Census Department.....	7 25
	<hr/>
	641 41
Secretary of the Constitutional Convention.....	797 53
Secretary of the commission to prepare Manual for the Convention.	66 51
State Engineer & Surveyor's office	165 15
Treasurer's office.....	77 35
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,597 16</u>

(XVII.)

STATEMENT showing the amount of town, county, school and State taxes, and the rate of taxation on each dollar of the aggregate valuations for the year 1867, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns to the Comptroller's office for 1866; and the aggregate of said equalized valuations of real and personal property in the several counties of this State. (For valuations of 1867, returned to the Comptroller's office, see Statement XVIII.)

COUNTIES.	Aggregate equalized valuations.	Town taxes.	County taxes.	1½ mill school tax.	6 7-20 mill State tax.	Aggregate taxation.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cts.
Albany.....	\$42,507,461	\$546,860 66	\$723,913 92	\$53,134 33	\$269,922 38	\$1,593,830 69	3.75
Allegany.....	8,220,456	48,968 75	25,238 52	10,275 57	52,199 90	136,672 74	1.66
Broome.....	8,169,256	59,660 81	120,529 85	10,211 57	51,874 78	242,277 01	2.97
Cattaraugus.....	7,271,289	49,787 68	19,588 28	9,089 11	46,172 68	124,635 73	1.71
Cayuga.....	20,986,840	43,613 88	207,500 08	26,233 55	133,266 43	410,813 94	2.43
Chautauqua.....	14,781,104	66,444 83	70,976 92	18,476 38	93,860 01	249,758 14	1.69
Chemung.....	8,438,246	101,162 41	30,869 33	10,547 81	53,682 66	196,162 41	2.32
Chenango.....	10,603,878	136,745 36	50,777 17	13,254 85	67,334 62	268,112 00	2.53
Clinton.....	5,540,710	72,811 53	62,570 23	6,925 89	35,183 51	177,491 16	3.20
Columbia.....	22,384,000	45,982 56	103,927 45	27,980 00	142,138 40	320,028 41	1.43
Cortland.....	6,093,952	16,702 77	123,024 05	7,617 44	38,696 59	186,040 85	3.03
Delaware.....	9,074,538	115,035 55	21,300 00	11,343 17	57,623 33	205,302 05	2.26
Dutchess.....	30,594,697	76,560 13	112,634 31	38,743 37	196,816 32	424,754 13	1.37
* Erie.....	49,155,379	115,983 36	298,231 61	61,444 22	312,136 65	777,795 84	1.56
Essex.....	4,645,473	109,170 88	14,590 62	5,806 84	29,498 75	159,067 09	3.42
Franklin.....	4,812,060	64,225 77	20,597 54	6,015 08	30,556 58	121,394 97	2.52
Fulton.....	3,773,415	59,597 52	62,487 09	4,716 77	23,961 19	150,762 57	4.00
Genesee.....	14,330,663	49,913 00	70,674 99	17,913 33	90,969 71	229,501 03	1.60
Greene.....	7,337,317	18,510 28	17,009 53	9,171 65	46,591 96	151,283 42	2.06
Hamilton.....	497,355	17,027 80	5,383 72	621 69	3,158 21	26,191 42	5.27
Herkimer.....	10,561,224	113,547 11	57,915 64	13,291 53	67,063 77	251,728 05	2.38
Jefferson.....	16,060,503	96,586 45	133,005 51	20,075 63	101,984 19	351,651 78	2.19
Kings.....	138,317,295	3,313,325 64	1,145,013 74	172,896 62	878,314 82	5,506,550 82	3.98
Lewis.....	4,249,911	37,302 69	100,110 60	5,312 39	26,986 94	169,712 62	3.99
Livingston.....	14,071,331	22,907 17	156,726 33	17,539 16	89,352 95	236,575 61	2.04
Madison.....	10,415,871	30,874 47	37,546 65	13,019 84	60,140 78	147,581 74	1.42

THE COMPTROLLER.

117

Monroe	31,595,019	84,545 91	345,815 65	39,493 81	200,628 56	670,483 93	2.12
Montgomery	8,422,219	140,145 63	99,990 75	10,565 27	53,671 50	310,373 25	3.67
New York	713,888,053	†	17,670,436 38	891,735 07	4,530,014 17	23,092,185 62	3.24
Niagara	14,600,249	152,738 22	127,459 67	18,250 31	92,711 58	259,291 78	1.78
Oneida	29,519,680	152,738 22	93,607 38	33,149 60	168,399 96	447,895 70	1.69
Onondaga	29,251,385	142,440 92	298,830 98	26,564 23	185,748 29	661,582 42	2.26
Ontario	18,169,238	23,227 31	188,342 06	22,711 55	115,374 88	346,655 58	1.91
Orange	30,486,122	156,510 01	125,894 00	33,107 65	193,586 98	514,098 54	1.69
Orleans	11,190,771	16,338 00	102,864 17	13,988 46	71,061 40	204,252 03	1.83
*Oswego	14,131,172	186,967 76	340,571 03	17,663 97	89,732 94	634,935 70	4.49
Otsego	12,099,594	128,632 45	29,370 40	15,124 49	76,832 42	249,979 76	2.07
Putnam	5,811,649	40,632 23	9,339 18	7,264 56	36,903 37	94,139 94	1.62
Queens	23,864,630	77,555 65	146,697 23	29,755 79	151,159 40	405,168 07	1.70
*Rensselaer	26,888,925	132,813 44	250,975 01	33,611 16	170,744 68	588,144 29	2.19
*Richmond	6,244,297	161,774 73	161,774 73	7,805 37	39,651 29	245,984 83	3.94
Rockland	6,382,354	41,275 84	13,692 32	7,277 94	40,527 95	103,474 05	1.62
Saratoga	13,005,899	52,310 98	135,640 78	16,257 37	82,587 48	286,796 59	2.21
Schenectady	5,825,624	73,517 24	31,168 78	7,282 03	36,992 71	148,960 76	2.56
Schoharie	6,172,451	95,467 67	24,074 59	7,715 56	39,195 07	166,452 89	2.70
Schuyler	4,706,998	51,517 77	53,621 58	5,883 67	29,889 06	140,912 08	2.99
Seneca	11,247,142	99,262 21	40,650 77	14,058 93	71,419 35	225,391 26	2.00
St. Lawrence	16,756,233	82,560 29	257,535 25	20,945 29	106,402 08	467,442 91	2.79
Steuben	13,841,210	252,130 34	66,368 59	17,301 51	87,891 89	423,712 13	3.06
Suffolk	10,045,159	40,553 61	64,749 92	12,556 45	63,786 76	181,673 74	1.88
Sullivan	3,718,889	66,338 70	75,637 90	4,948 61	23,614 94	173,240 15	4.66
Tioga	5,833,232	39,928 65	48,334 31	7,291 54	37,041 02	132,595 52	1.81
Tompkins	8,095,517	59,113 30	21,476 59	10,119 40	51,406 53	142,115 82	1.76
Ulster	14,784,094	71,160 12	253,240 58	18,480 12	93,878 99	436,759 81	2.95
Warren	2,476,560	35,224 98	14,900 57	3,695 70	15,726 16	68,957 41	2.78
Washington	14,744,743	155,504 14	30,006 48	18,430 93	93,629 12	297,570 67	2.02
Wayne	15,233,436	86,816 31	85,596 88	19,941 80	96,732 32	288,187 31	1.89
Westchester	48,186,403	509,079 68	122,000 00	60,233 00	305,983 66	1,040,296 34	2.08
Wyoming	8,995,274	31,630 91	13,553 96	11,244 09	57,119 99	113,948 95	1.27
Yates	8,129,305	19,933 04	44,869 83	10,161 63	51,621 09	126,585 59	1.56
	\$1,654,107,725	\$8,642,085 93	\$25,229,616 98	\$2,080,134 65	\$10,567,084 06	\$46,518,921 62	2.80

* No returns received from these counties, therefore the town and county taxes are from returns of 1886, except Oswego county, and they are from the returns of 1864—the last made.
† City covers the whole county, and is included in county taxes.

(XVIII.)

STATEMENT

Showing the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State, as returned to the Comptroller's office, for the year 1867; also the number of acres of land, as per Burr's Atlas, and the number of acres assessed in each county.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land as per Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuations.
Albany	325,590	305,133	\$33,822,431	\$8,555,976	\$43,583 172
Allegany	758,380	639,476	7,507,914	930,559	8,438,473
Broome	401,404	431,411	6,763,498	936,343	7,745,829
Cattaraugus ..	783,305	802,407	5,958,248	545,572	7,175,681
Cayuga	414,678	444,307	16,019,177	4,311,950	20,331,127
Chautauqua ..	650,620	651,171	13,401,347	2,191,091	15,592,438
Chemung	346,000	246,320	7,226,432	1,157,736	8,384,168
Chenango	514,800	544,246	8,655,137	1,607,008	10,262,145
Clinton	596,800	510,209	5,191,978	916,181	6,108,159
Columbia	399,500	383,094	15,629,562	4,882,948	20,553,538
Cortland	320,000	309,487	5,139,856	895,200	5,945,056
Delaware	933,500	869,368	7,190,471	1,411,653	8,602,124
Dutchess	489,700	487,016	20,470,914	8,711,240	30,994,698
* Erie	536,701	614,171	37,647 899	8,507,480	46,155,379
Essex	1,138,500	996,672	4,541,397	538,855	5,080,252
Franklin	977,388	936,561	4,750,685	722,376	5,473,061
Fulton	320,500	316,012	3,160,858	564,959	3,725,817
Genesee	625,280	509,804	11,917,440	2,578,955	14,496,716
Greene	372,933	387,774	5,334,461	1,198,897	6,533,358
Hamilton	680,866	669,783	542,131	6,250	383,084
Herkimer	877,000	681,413	8,117,492	1,508,659	9,626,151
Jefferson	720,574	742,462	12,226,361	2,628,027	14,854,388
Kings	48,800	.....	129,498,066	21,476,981	150,975,047
Lewis	718,265	726,843	3,582,026	406,473	3,988,500
Livingston	326,000	380,783	12,012,930	1,943,027	13,955,957
Madison	372,000	388,251	8,252,900	1,961,296	10,214,196
Monroe	388,900	390,328	22,192,806	3,340,343	25,533,147
Montgomery ..	221,000	228,703	6,393,267	664,501	8,472,768
New York	13,920	.....	555,447,062	276,389,451	830,594,713
Niagara	308,662	310,579	11,564,327	2,077,236	13,641,563
Oneida	704,740	734,439	13,883,791	2,268,860	16,152,651
Onondaga	455,100	457,620	24,581,296	5,448,523	30,029,819
Ontario	395,107	389,669	14,171,223	3,485,520	17,656,843
Orange	486,500	483,882	22,432,617	8,203,642	30,636,259
Orleans	238,154	236,099	8,850,146	1,230,967	10,081,113
* Oswego	580,978	457,550	11,985,262	2,342,624	14,636,608
Otsego	579,900	609,870	9,444,263	1,960,538	11,404,906
Putnam	138,300	132,781	4,573,548	1,227,499	5,801,047
Queens	253,100	184,092	17,910,396	6,067,950	23,978,346
* Rensselaer ...	400,700	393,987	20,217,008	7,671,917	27,888,925
* Richmond ...	40,300	130,293	6,501,357	742,940	7,244,297
Rockland	110,500	101,461	5,356,411	1,330,046	6,686,457

XVIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land as per Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land as- sessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuations.
Saratoga	511,000	511,598	\$9,582,241	\$2,683,725	\$11,886,684
Schenectady...	125,000	118,987	4,742,014	646,809	5,388,823
Schoharie	397,200	374,906	4,858,617	740,125	5,598,742
Schuyler	†	196,819	3,430,493	473,994	3,904,487
Seneca	197,550	197,614	9,001,084	1,612,165	10,613,249
St. Lawrence...	1,738,600	1,665,270	14,953,570	1,835,285	16,788,855
Steuben	†897,000	835,000	11,965,564	1,590,051	13,555,615
*Suffolk	626,000	429,267	9,069,558	2,122,325	11,191,883
Sullivan	587,000	604,705	2,999,498	173,246	3,172,744
Tioga	313,500	313,532	4,498,118	1,105,777	5,603,895
Tompkins	†371,400	292,757	5,800,446	1,619,407	7,491,299
Ulster	701,500	669,866	10,909,477	3,208,312	14,117,789
Warren	583,500	506,839	2,014,016	515,235	2,529,251
Washington ...	516,500	496,824	13,122,551	3,364,529	16,487,080
Wayne	375,576	355,232	12,629,052	1,957,060	14,612,478
Westchester...	290,527	278,827	39,887,155	7,557,506	47,444,661
Wyoming	§	370,955	7,420,245	1,181,705	8,601,950
Yates	204,444	207,538	6,908,366	928,435	7,836,803
	28,397,142	†27,442,063	1,323,859,456	438,773,938	1,765,944,264

* No returns received from these counties, therefore taken from statements of 1866, except Oswego. No returns from that county since 1864.

† Included in Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins.

‡ Includes part of Schuyler.

§ Included in Allegany and Genesee.

|| Includes part of Wyoming.

¶ Exclusive of cities.

(XIX.)

STATEMENT showing the aggregate valuations of real and personal property, the State and local taxes, and the rate per cent for each year from 1845 to 1867, inclusive.

YEAR.	Aggregate valuations.	State taxes.	Town, county and school taxes.	Total taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1; valuation in cents.
1845.....	\$605,646,095	\$361,309 62	\$3,809,218 33	\$4,170,527 95	0.688
1846.....	616,824,955	370,557 44	4,276,904 44	4,647,461 88	0.753
1847.....	632,689,983	392,579 27	4,541,046 33	4,933,625 60	0.785
1848.....	651,619,595	325,638 72	4,969,819 51	5,295,458 23	0.812
1849.....	666,850,737	334,555 96	5,214,425 32	5,548,981 28	0.833
1850.....	727,494,583	364,003 75	5,948,783 58	6,312,787 33	0.867
1851.....	1,077,831,630	578,546 83	6,180,891 38	6,759,438 26	0.627
1852.....	1,168,335,237	292,641 69	6,715,046 39	7,007,688 08	0.600
1853.....	1,266,666,190	1,255,124 88	8,060,097 03	9,315,221 91	0.737
1854.....	1,364,154,625	1,020,926 49	8,615,164 36	9,636,090 85	0.706
1855.....	1,402,849,304	1,751,717 78	9,924,454 52	11,676,172 30	0.832
1856.....	1,430,334,696	1,430,000 02	11,312,845 04	12,742,845 06	0.890
1857.....	1,433,309,713	3,221,775 42	11,941,362 94	15,163,138 36	1.057
1858.....	1,404,907,679	2,457,533 80	12,968,004 73	15,425,538 58	1.098
1859.....	1,404,913,679	2,458,599 10	13,894,687 46	16,353,286 56	1.164
1860.....	1,419,297,520	4,376,167 35	14,579,557 15	18,956,024 50	1.335
1861.....	1,441,767,430	4,505,523 19	15,896,753 29	20,402,276 48	1.415
1862.....	1,449,303,948	5,797,215 79	13,659,072 61	19,456,288 40	1.342
1863.....	1,454,454,817	6,181,432 97	16,885,367 69	23,046,800 68	1.584
1864.....	1,500,999,877	6,764,499 45	33,119,446 11	39,893,945 56	2.656
1865.....	1,550,879,685	6,067,816 77	39,893,623 85	45,961,440 62	2.963
1866.....	1,531,229,636	7,349,042 63	33,199,202 06	40,548,244 69	2.649
1867.....	1,664,107,725	10,567,084 06	35,951,837 56	46,518,921 62	2.795

(XX.)

STATEMENT showing the true value of real estate in the several towns of the county of Jefferson, as established by the evidence taken before Hon. Edwin Dodge, referee, also the assessed value of the same, and the percentage of the assessed to the real value.

TOWNS.	REAL ESTATE.			Personal property as assessed in 1866.	Aggregate of real and personal property in 1866.
	Assessed value in 1866.	Percentage of assessed to true value	Estimated true value of the property in 1866.		
Adams	\$780,440 00	38.5	\$2,027,142 00	\$244,263 00	\$2,271,405 00
Alexandria ...	314,474 00	26.5	1,186,777 00	49,926 00	1,236,703 00
Antwerp	547,620 00	30.5	1,795,475 00	69,850 00	1,865,325 00
Brownville....	618,500 00	36.	1,718,055 00	99,640 00	1,817,695 00
Clayton	640,732 00	30.	2,135,773 00	94,780 00	2,230,553 00
Champion	619,984 00	40.	1,299,960 00	46,237 00	1,346,197 00
Cape Vincent..	623,670 00	31.	1,689,258 00	47,570 00	1,736,828 00
Ellisburgh....	992,776 00	34.	2,916,988 00	112,890 00	3,029,878 00
Henderson....	449,330 00	41.	1,095,927 00	50,050 00	1,145,977 00
Hounsfield....	663,010 00	40.5	1,637,062 00	63,350 00	1,700,412 00
Le Ray	620,833 00	33. $\frac{1}{2}$	1,862,621 00	72,248 00	1,934,869 00
Lorraine	210,540 00	27. $\frac{1}{2}$	768,393 00	21,550 00	789,943 00
Lyme	473,365 00	30.	1,577,883 00	54,275 00	1,632,158 00
Orleans	377,688 00	28.	1,348,885 00	30,588 00	1,379,473 00
Pamela	521,880 00	36.	1,449,666 00	107,950 00	1,557,616 00
Philadelphia..	315,751 00	33. $\frac{1}{2}$	947,254 00	40,128 00	987,382 00
Rodman	415,190 00	37.5	1,107,173 00	88,870 00	1,196,043 00
Rutland	519,920 00	42.	1,237,904 00	77,850 00	1,315,254 00
Theresa	368,287 00	33.	1,116,023 00	52,225 00	1,168,248 00
Watertown ...	1,906,050 00	45.2	4,217,017 00	1,131,944 00	5,348,961 00
Wilna	294,095 00	22.	1,336,795 00	41,346 00	1,378,141 00
Worth	87,588 00	32.	273,712 00	1,750 00	275,462 00
	\$12,161,723 00	35.	\$34,745,743 00	\$2,598,780 00	\$37,344,523 00

(XXI.)

STATEMENT of registered stock and coupon bonds of the bounty loan, purchased on account of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.

DATE.	Principal.	Accrued interest.	Premium.	Total.
1867, April 22.	\$600,000 00	\$12,427 39	\$45,000 00	\$657,427 39
May 31.	100,000 00	2,878 71	6,625 00	109,503 71
Sept. 27.	82,000 00	1,217 62	4,661 13	87,878 75
Oct. 3.	8,000 00	145 75	434 25	8,580 00
Oct. 10.	250,000 00	4,795 32	13,835 93	268,631 25
	\$1,040,000 00	\$21,462 79	\$70,556 31	\$1,132,019 10

(XXII.)

Statement of the receipts and payments on account of the canals during the year ending September 30, 1867.

Receipts during the year:

From tolls	\$3,992,161 29
Rent of surplus water	1,165 00
Interest on current revenues	51,437 88
Miscellaneous receipts	5,593 62
	<hr/>
	\$4,050,357 79

Payments during the year:

To Canal Commissioners for repairs.....	\$313,681 88	
To contractors for repairs.....	691,033 52	
To superintendents for repairs.....	70,162 51	
To collectors for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors and expenses of collectors' offices...	76,168 96	
To weighmasters.....	11,824 04	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments.....	57,321 74	
	<hr/>	1,220 192 65
"Surplus revenues"		\$2,830,165 14

Payments to Sinking Funds, viz:

Under article 7, section 1.....	\$1,700,000 00	
Under article 7, section 2.....	350,000 00	
Under article 7, section 3.....	780,165 14	
	<hr/>	2,830,165 14

Statement of the Canal debt 30th September, 1867, showing each description of stock, the amount redeemable in each year, and the annual interest on the same.

	When due.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	Total.
1837		\$160 00	.....	\$160 00
1860	\$10,000 00	10,000 00
Pays no interest.....		\$160 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,160 00
1868	\$247,900 00	\$247,900 00
1871	25,000 00	25,000 00
1872		\$2,800,000 00	.....	2,800,000 00
1873		6,000,000 00	.....	6,000,000 00
1874		2,250,000 00	3,000,000 00	5,250,000 00
1875		500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
1877		900,000 00	.....	900,000 00
Debt paying interest.....		\$12,450,000 00	\$3,272,900 00	\$15,722,900 00
Debt not paying interest		160 00	10,000 00	10,160 00
Total debt.....		\$12,450,460 00	\$3,282,900 00	\$15,733,360 00
Annual interest.....		\$747,000 00	\$163,645 00	\$910,645 00

An analysis of the foregoing table.

Principal of debt, and sections of article 7, of the Constitution.		Annual interest of the debt.	
Section 1, 5's.....	\$3,247,900 00	.....	\$162,395 00
3, 6's.....	10,750,000 00	\$645,000 00	.....
3, 5's.....	25,000 00	1,250 00	.....
12, 6's.....	1,700,000 00	.....	646,250 00
		.....	102,000 00
	<u>\$15,722,900 00</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$910,645 00</u>

The interest on the debt is about 5.79 per cent.

Recapitulation of the foregoing statement of the Canal Debt, paying interest on the 30th September, 1867.

Under article 7, section 1 of the Constitution.....	\$3,247,900 00
Under article 7, section 3 of the Constitution.....	10,775,000 00
Under article 7, section 12 of the Constitution.....	1,700,000 00
	<u>\$15,722,900 00</u>

(XXIII.)

Consolidated summary of county, city, town and village debts; their amounts and the objects for which incurred.

COUNTIES.	Total amount of debts.	For bounties to volunteers and other war expenses.	For railroad subscription and aid.	For roads and bridges.	Miscellaneous city, town and village debts.
Albany.....	\$4,545,350 75	\$1,744,250 00	\$500,000 00	\$20,750 75	\$1,980,350 00
Allegany.....	93,496 59	74,548 59	.....	1,615 00	17,433 00
Broome.....	421,614 82	266,087 82	100,000 00	7,900 00	47,627 00
Cattaraugus.....	48,194 72	10,544 72	18,000 00	650 00	19,000 00
Cayuga.....	947,905 85	647,939 19	193,250 00	3,333 33	103,333 33
Chautauqua.....	180,813 58	5,900 00	170,000 00	837 30	4,026 28
Chemung.....	544,491 88	341,394 16	.....	250 00	202,847 72
Chenango.....	1,369,895 71	458,547 17	911,348 54	.....	.....
Clinton.....	196,503 44	191,890 15	.....	1,013 29	3,600 00
Columbia.....	548,658 95	309,758 95	155,000 00	500 00	83,400 00
Cortland.....	803,690 00	979,940 00	38,000 00	3,750 00	82,000 00
Delaware.....	717,398 45	110,428 45	606,820 00	.....	150 00
Dutchess.....	989,583 70	547,400 00	.....	86 00	442,097 70
Erie.....	1,316,432 91	818,256 91	150,000 00	2,196 00	346,000 00
Essex.....	193,990 43	192,699 49	.....	1,290 94	.....
Franklin.....	157,033 75	149,858 75	.....	2,175 00	5,000 00
Fulton.....	439,735 00	147,326 00	275,674 00	1,735 00	15,000 00
Genesee.....	433,847 00	423,347 00	.....	.....	10,500 00
Greene.....	538,369 22	526,300 00	10,000 00	1,689 22	400 00
Hamilton.....	43,301 00	38,721 00	.....	3,850 00	730 00
Herkimer.....	199,033 53	140,833 54	50,000 00	7,499 99	700 00
Jefferson.....	1,451,238 33	1,264,081 43	150,000 00	16,470 36	20,686 49
Kings.....	14,577,419 92	3,717,000 00	.....	.....	10,860,419 92
Lewis.....	271,880 68	74,131 22	180,000 00	699 46	17,050 00
Livingston.....	264,451 83	154,951 73	100,000 00	9,000 00	500 00
Madison.....	411,432 84	387,300 00	.....	1,400 00	16,390 09
Monroe.....	2,624,237 92	1,650,340 17	252,000 00	122,015 21	299,882 54
Montgomery.....	298,745 89	286,727 80	.....	11,845 59	172 50

New York	33,985,545 01	8,069,100 00	.....	25,889,445 01
Niagara.....	374,800 00	372,800 00	.....	2,000 00
Oswego.....	976,478 70	3,550 00	.....	6,358 25
Onondaga.....	1,410,269 98	1,282,120 00	215,000 00	10,150 00
Ontario.....	500,060 00	498,060 00	30,000 00	1,000 00
Orange.....	1,032,321 76	903,350 11	120,000 00	7,750 00
Orleans.....	241,869 00	239,860 00	.....	2,000 00
Oswego.....	989,390 99	817,311 00	68,000 00	12,324 30
Owego.....	370,195 95	111,995 95	856,000 00	2,200 00
Putnam.....	107,271 71	93,351 71	.....	.....
Queens.....	1,199,651 00	1,159,651 00	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	2,060,352 48	1,020,724 20	271,000 00	762,853 00
Richmond.....	879,264 28	801,850 00	12,210 00	65,204 28
Rockland.....	143,157 05	140,057 08	.....	3,000 00
St. Lawrence.....	836,963 85	750,413 85	.....	25,550 00
Saratoga.....	499,784 30	498,799 30	.....	150 00
Schenectady.....	190,833 83	133,433 83	30,000 00	.....
Schoharie.....	419,156 67	39,384 00	324,000 00	750 00
Schoyler.....	136,087 75	141,129 04	.....	3,317 00
Seneca.....	384,623 08	371,135 33	.....	750 00
Steuben.....	589,189 66	585,624 66	.....	2,465 00
Suffolk.....	251,824 94	250,099 94	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	441,261 00	326,411 00	108,500 00	1,725 00
Tioga.....	292,700 00	151,800 00	87,600 00	6,350 00
Tompkins.....	38,058 58	27,334 85	50,000 00	.....
Ulster.....	2,680,973 15	1,585,875 00	1,094,008 15	150 00
Warren.....	41,086 37	37,278 05	.....	3,558 32
Washington.....	307,835 00	299,335 00	.....	8,500 00
Wayne.....	331,969 00	303,969 00	.....	20,000 00
Westchester.....	2,009,686 55	1,920,486 55	.....	34,700 00
Wilmington.....	5,040 00	3,640 00	.....	1,200 00
Yates.....	30,634 70	23,422 38	.....	3,512 32
Total.....	\$89,081,035 96	\$38,298,749 87	\$7,793,710 69	\$42,530,907 08

The circulars calling for this information, required the debts to be stated as of the first of March, 1887.

(XXIV.)

REPORT IN RELATION TO THE SALE OF LANDS DONATED TO THE
STATE BY THE UNITED STATES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, July 22, 1867. }

To the President of the Convention:

Sir—The Comptroller in the absence of the Commissioners of the Land Office, and in response to a resolution of the Convention passed on the 17th inst., viz:

On motion of Mr. Curtis,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Land Office be requested to communicate to this Convention their proceedings under chapter 481 of the Laws of 1866, authorizing the sale of lands donated to this State by the United States,

Respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

By the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, it was provided that there should be granted to the several States, for the purposes mentioned in the said act, public lands equal in quantity to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States respectively were entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The terms and conditions of the grant are set forth in the act.

By the act chapter twenty, Laws of 1863, this State declared its acceptance of the grant in conformity with the seventh section of the act of Congress, and thus became entitled to and received from the United States land scrip, consisting of 6,187 pieces of 160 acres each, representing in all 990,000 acres. The scrip was delivered to the Comptroller, who was authorized to receive it by the act, chapter 460, passed May 5, 1863, and with the approval and concurrence of other State officers, to dispose of the whole or any portion of it for cash or public stocks, yielding not less than five per cent.

The intention of the Legislature in the passage of the act of May 5, 1863, appears to have been merely to provide for a sale of the scrip and the care and management of the proceeds, until some provision should be made for their application to the object contemplated in the act of Congress. This was done by the act, chapter 511, passed May 14, 1863, which appropriated the income and revenue to be derived from time to time from the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the land scrip, to the People's College, located at Havana, for the use of that Institution, in the mode and for the purposes defined in the act of Congress. There were conditions qualifying this grant, which are particularly set forth in the act of May 14, to which reference is made.

One of these conditions was that whenever, in the opinion of the Regents of the University, the proceeds of the investments should exceed the needs of the Institution, the excess should be withheld; and the fifth section contemplates a distribution of the excess to other colleges complying in their arrangements and instruction to the requisitions of the act of Congress. The conditions of the grant to the People's College under the act of May 14 not having been fully complied with by

the trustees of that Institution, the Legislature by the act, chapter 585, passed April 27, 1865, establishing the Cornell University, made a conditional transfer of "the income, revenue and avails to be received from the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the lands, or of the scrip therefor, or of any part thereof, granted to this State by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862" to that Institution. The conditions on which the grant depended were :

1st. That Hon. Ezra Cornell should donate to the University the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

2d. That he should pay over to the trustees of the Genesee College, located at Lima in this State, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

3d. That the trustees of the People's College should not within three months comply with the terms on which the benefits of the act of 1863 were to be continued to them.

The compliance on the part of Mr. Cornell with the first and second conditions, and the failure of the trustees of the People's College to comply with the third, made the grant to the Cornell University absolute, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress.

Under the act of May 5th, 1863, the aggregate sales to November 24, 1865, were 176,000 acres, of which 8,000 acres were sold at 83 cents, 68,000 acres at 85 cents, and 100,000 acres at 50 cents, the average rate being 65 cents nearly.

These sales were all for cash except 100,000 acres which were sold to Mr. Cornell, on a proposition made by him and accepted by my predecessor, with the concurrence of the officers mentioned in the act of 1863, except the Chancellor of the University, who was absent, to purchase that quantity at 50 cents per acre; and in addition to pay over all the profits on a sale of the lands, to the Cornell University. On this transaction the personal bond of Mr. Cornell for \$50,000 was accepted in lieu of the purchase money, secured by 1000 shares of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the earnings of the stock to be applied on the interest accruing on the bond.

The foregoing brief references to the legislation of this State and the proceedings taken in accordance with it, brings the subject down to the session of 1866, and more fully within the scope of the resolution of the Convention under consideration.

The intention of the Legislature in the passage of the act of April 10, 1866, so far as it can be gathered from its provisions, was to secure, if practicable, a sale of that portion of the lands donated to this State still undisposed of, on such terms as would bring into the State treasury for the benefit of the institution to which the avails of the land had been previously granted by the act of 1865, a sum that should more nearly represent its actual value than the current rates at which the scrip was at that time selling. The act of Congress had placed those States in which there were no public lands open to entry, at a serious disadvantage, by the prohibition, perhaps unavoidable, that no State should acquire title to land not within its own territorial jurisdiction. It was notorious that several States thus situated had sold this scrip at prices varying from sixty to eighty cents per acre, and the sales under the act of 1863 showed that unless some different plan was adopted, no more favorable result could be looked for here; to part with a property worth, if properly managed, several millions of dollars, for a few hundred thousands, did not appear wise, if any way could be devised to obtain its value, and it was to avoid such a sacrifice, if possible, that the law of 1866 was enacted.

The duty of carrying out the act under consideration devolved on the Commis-

sioners of the Land Office, in consequence of the failure of the trustees of the Cornell University to make application to the Comptroller for the purchase of the unsold scrip. The failure to agree, or rather the failure on the part of the trustees to make any application whatever in the premises, having been reported by the Comptroller on the 26th day of June, 1866, the Commissioners decided to receive applications from individuals, of which but one was presented, that from the Hon. Ezra Cornell, who proposed to become the purchaser at the price and on the conditions indicated in the act, and on the 24th of July following an arrangement was concluded with that gentleman which formed the basis of the agreement subsequently executed by him and the Commissioners of the Land Office, which is given at length in the following extracts from the proceedings of the Board, and to which reference is made. It may be added in this connection that no application from any other individual or individuals could have been anticipated, inasmuch as there was no other person who would have agreed to such a disposition of the profits arising from the location of the scrip, as the act required.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office June 26, 1866,

The Comptroller presented the following communication:

By the act, chapter 481, Laws of 1866, the Comptroller is authorized to sell the lands donated to the State under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, to the trustees of the Cornell University, at such price as he may fix, not less than thirty cents per acre, and failing to make such disposal of them, the Commissioners of the Land Office are empowered to receive applications from any person or persons for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said lands at the price so fixed by the Comptroller, and sell the same under certain conditions mentioned in the act.

No applications having been made by the trustees for the purchase of the scrip, and there being no evidence that they desire to enter into a negotiation with that object, any arrangement for its disposal to other parties will devolve on the Commissioners of the Land office.

The Comptroller therefore respectfully refers the accompanying communication from the Hon. Ezra Cornell to the Commissioners for such action as they may deem proper. The Comptroller adds for the information of the Board, that in compliance with the provisions of the act, chapter 481, before referred to, he has fixed the price of the scrip at fifty cents per acre, which is somewhat less than the present market price for small parcels, but which, in consideration of the large quantity to be disposed of, and the fact that the prospective profits to be derived from the location and sale of the lands are to go into the State treasury, he considers fair, as well for the purchaser as the State.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. HILLHOUSE. *Comptroller.*

I also submit a letter from Hon. Ezra Cornell, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Cornell University, stating that said trustees do not desire to negotiate for the purchase of the land scrip held by the State.

T. HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller.*

The Lieutenant-Governor then read the following communication from Hon. E. Cornell, referred to in the above communication from the Comptroller:

ALBANY, June 9, 1866.

To Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller:*

Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of May 25, 1866, expressing the conclusion you had come to after a careful consideration of the act, chapter 481 of the Laws

of 1866, I most respectfully inform you that I differ with you in regard to the proper construction and intent of the law.

Appreciating, however, as I do most fully, your motives for desiring to give the utmost possible security and permanency to the funds which are, in a great degree, to constitute the endowment of the Cornell University, I shall most cheerfully accept your views so far as to consent to place the entire profits to be derived from the sale of the lands to be located with the College Land scrip in the treasury of the State, if the State will receive the money as a separate fund from that which may be derived from the sale of the scrip, and will keep it permanently invested, and appropriate the proceeds from the income thereof annually to the Cornell University, subject to the direction of the trustees thereof, for the general purposes of said Institution, and not to hold it subject to the restrictions which the act of Congress places upon the fund derivable from the sale of the College Land scrip, or as a donation from the Government of the United States, but as a donation from Ezra Cornell to the Cornell University.

Acting upon the above basis, I propose to purchase said land scrip as fast as I can advantageously locate the same, paying therefor at the rate of thirty cents per acre in good seven per cent bonds and securities, and obligating myself to pay the profits as specified in chapter 481 of the Laws of 1866 into the treasury of the State as follows: Thirty cents per acre of said profits to be added to the College Land Scrip Fund, and the balance of said profits to be placed in a separate fund to be known as the Cornell University fund, and to be preserved and invested for the benefit of said Institution, and the income derived therefrom to be paid over annually to the trustees of said University for the general purposes of said Institution.

If the above proposition is accepted by the Comptroller, and the amount of profits realized from the sale of the lands which I believe can be, it will produce the following sums as the endowment property of said University:

First—The amount in the treasury of the State realized from former sales is	\$114,000
The amount to be received from the sale of \$800,000 acres of scrip, at 30 cents per acre	240,000
The amount of profits equal to 30 cents per acre on 800,000 acres, to bring the College Land Scrip Fund up to the market value of the scrip	240,000
Total amount of College Land Scrip Fund.	<u>\$594,000</u>
Second—A fund to be realized from the balance of profits which are expected to arise from the sale of lands located with the 800,000 acres of scrip after paying the above 30 cents per acre, estimated to be two dollars per acre.....	1,600,000
Third—The fund donated by E. Cornell to meet the requirement of the act of the Legislature, chapter — of the Laws of 1865.....	\$500,000
The amount of profits on 100,000 acres of land already entered (\$2.50 per acre).....	250,000
	<u>750,000</u>
Total endowment	<u><u>\$2,944,000</u></u>

If my expectations are realized, the above will be the amount of cash funds invested in productive securities. In addition to the above, I have donated to the University a farm and building lots of the value of \$50,000, upon which its buildings are being erected; also, \$10,000 in cash, to purchase the Jewett Cabinet of the Paleontology of New York.

Yours respectfully,

E. CORNELL

The clerk then read the following communication from the Hon. Ezra Cornell, above referred to, in the communication of the Comptroller:

ALBANY, June 9, 1866.

To Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller*:

Dear Sir—The trustees of the Cornell University having no fund belonging to said institution which can be appropriated to the purchase and location of the College Land scrip, they will not be able to purchase the same.

Yours, respectfully,

E. CORNELL, *President Trustees*.

The State Engineer and Surveyor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication this day received from the Comptroller relating to the College Land scrip belonging to the Cornell University Fund, together with the letters of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, also submitted by the Comptroller, be entered in full upon the minutes of this Board.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The State Engineer and Surveyor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the price affixed by the Comptroller to the College Land scrip belonging to the Cornell University, is as low as he would be justified in placing them, as provided by act, chapter 481, Laws of 1866.

The Lieutenant-Governor then offered the following as an amendment to the foregoing resolution:

Resolved, That the minimum price named in act, chapter 481, of the Laws of 1866, for the College Land Scrip Fund, would be, in our opinion, all that the Comptroller should ask for the same, provided the security for the performance of the requirements of the act shall be tangible and ample.

The ayes and noes were called for on the amendment:

Ayes—Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer.

Noes—State Engineer and Surveyor, Comptroller.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution as amended was then passed.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, held July 24, 1866:—

Present—Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Attorney General, Speaker of Assembly.

In the matter of the application of Hon. Ezra Cornell, for the purchase of the land scrip donated to the State of New York by the United States, the Attorney General presented and read the following draft of an agreement:

Whereas under the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," there were granted to such states and territories out of the public domain, lands in the proportion of thirty thousand acres for each Senator and representative, as fixed by the apportionment for 1860.

And Whereas the State of New York by act of its Legislature, passed March 4, 1863, declared its acceptance of the provisions of the said act of Congress, and thus became entitled to, and received its distributive and proportionate share in said grant in the form of land scrip, representing nine hundred and ninety thousand acres, to be disposed of, and the proceeds applied in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress before mentioned.

And Whereas by a series of acts subsequently passed by the Legislature of this State, to which reference is made, the avails of the scrip held by the State were devoted to the benefit and endowment of the Cornell University, on the terms and conditions in said acts set forth.

And Whereas to facilitate the early disposition of such scrip, and in addition to the price at which it might be sold, to secure to the said university the profits arising from the sale of the lands located under such scrip, the Legislature by the act, chapter 481, passed April 10, 1866, provided as follows, viz:

"SEC. 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to fix the price at which he will sell and dispose of any or of all the lands or land scrips donated to this State by the United States of America, by act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.' Such price shall not be less than at the rate of thirty cents per acre for said lands. He may contract for the sale thereof, and sell the same to the trustees of the Cornell University. If the said trustees shall not agree with the said Comptroller for the purchase thereof, then the Commissioners of the Land Office may receive from any person or persons an application for the purchase of the whole or any part thereof, at the price so fixed by the said Comptroller, and may, if they are satisfied that the said person or persons will fully carry out and perform the agreement hereinafter mentioned, sell the same or any part thereof to the said person or persons. But the said trustees or such person or persons shall, at the same time, make an agreement and give security for the performance thereof, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, to the effect that the whole net avails and profits from the sale of scrip or the location and use by said trustees, person or persons of the said lands, or of the lands located under said scrip, shall, from time to time, as such net avails or profits are received, be paid over and devote^d to the purposes of such institution or institutions as have been or shall be created by the act, chapter five hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, of the State of New York, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress hereinbefore mentioned. And the said trustees, person or persons to whom the said lands or scrip shall be sold, shall report to the Comptroller annually, under such oath and in such form as the Comptroller shall direct, the amount of land or scrip sold, the prices at which the same have been sold, and the amount of money received therefor, and the amount of expenses incurred in the location and sale thereof."

"SEC. 2. The Comptroller is authorized from time to time as he shall see fit to make such examination into the actions and doings of his vendees of said lands or scrip therewith, as he shall deem necessary to ascertain and determine what are the net avails of the said lands or scrip from the sale, or from the location and use thereof by his said vendees."

"SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

And Whereas, the Comptroller, in accordance with the act last mentioned and recited, has fixed the price of said scrip at the rate of thirty cents per acre, and

the trustees of the said university have, through their president, declined to negotiate for the purchase of said scrip, wherefore, the Commissioners of the Land Office are authorized to sell and dispose of the same to any person or persons, at the price so fixed by the Comptroller, and in accordance with the provisions in said act, chapter 481, contained:

Now, therefore, this agreement made this day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the people of the State of New York, through their Commissioners of the Land Office of the first part, and Hon. Ezra Cornell of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said parties of the first part hereby agree to sell, convey and deliver to the party of the second part, all of the aforesaid land scrip now in the possession and ownership of the State of New York, consisting of five thousand and eighty-seven certificates, each representing one hundred and sixty acres, on the following terms and conditions:

1st. That the said party of the second part shall receive said scrip from time to time as the same can be judiciously and properly located, in parcels representing not less than one hundred thousand acres, paying therefor into the treasury of the State, on its assignment and delivery to him by the Comptroller, at the rate of thirty cents per acre in lawful money of the United States, and at the same time depositing with the Comptroller, stocks or bonds to be approved by him, to an amount equal to an additional thirty cents per acre, as security (for the fulfillment by said party of the second part of the conditions of this agreement, on the fulfillment of which such stocks or bonds shall be returned to said party of the second part.)

2d. That whenever any parcel of scrip, sold and delivered to the said party of the second part under and by virtue of this agreement shall have been located by him, or his agents, the said party of the second part hereby agrees, that he will, without delay, furnish to the Commissioners of the Land Office of this State, or to some member thereof, to be designated by a resolution of the Board, a full and complete list, and description of the land so located.

And said Board of Commissioners shall, within at least sixty days thereafter, and from time to time subsequently, as may be found expedient, affix to each quarter section, or fractional part thereof, a minimum valuation at which the same may be sold by said party of the second part; and the said party of the second part further agrees that he will from time to time, whenever required by the Commissioners of the Land Office, render for their information to the Comptroller, a full, just and true account of all sales made by him—and will pay into the treasury of the State the whole of the net profits arising therefrom, which shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross receipts on sales, the original cost of thirty cents per acre,—the cost and expenses attending the location and management of said lands,—the taxes assessed and paid on the same by the party of the second part, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the several amounts actually expended for such purposes. But it is expressly agreed by the party of the second part, that he will not sell any portion of said lands at a price below the minimum valuation thereon, which may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

3d. That the foregoing stipulations and conditions shall apply to each and every parcel of scrip assigned and delivered to said party of the second part, under this agreement, and the Comptroller shall defer or suspend further assignments and deliveries of scrip whenever the party of the second part fails to perform such stipu-

lations and conditions, in respect to any scrip sold and delivered to him, until they have been complied with.

4th. That as often as, and whenever the party of the second part shall furnish a description of any of the lands selected and located by him under and by virtue of said scrip, he shall immediately execute a mortgage thereon to the people of this State, to be approved by the Attorney General, conditioned that the said party of the second part will fully keep and perform, each and every of the terms and conditions which by this agreement he is required to do, keep and perform. And this agreement is declared to be a continuing agreement, and a suit or suits at law or in equity may be from time to time instituted and maintained thereon and upon any or all of said mortgages, for any violation of such terms or conditions; whenever such violation may occur.

Said mortgages shall be delivered to the Comptroller, or to the Commissioners of the Land Office.

5th. That whenever the party of the second part shall sell or dispose of any portion of the lands acquired by him under this agreement, and pay into the treasury of this State the net profits resulting from such sales after the deductions hereinbefore mentioned and provided for, the parties of the first part shall execute and deliver a full and sufficient release of the portion sold from the lien of the mortgage, so that a clear title can be vested in the purchaser or purchasers.

6th. That of the moneys arising from sales made by the party of the second part, and paid into the State treasury as herein provided, a proportion equal to thirty cents per acre shall be added to and form a part of the fund, known and distinguished on the records of the Comptroller's Office as the "College Land Scrip Fund," and the remainder shall constitute a separate and distinct fund, to be known as the Cornell Endowment Fund, the principal of which shall forever remain unimpaired, the income to be from time to time, and as the same shall be appropriated by the Legislature, paid over to the Trustees of the Cornell University, to be by them devoted to the purposes of the institution.

7th. That the said party of the second part further agrees to purchase the whole of the aforesaid scrip, and select and locate land under and by virtue thereof, and execute mortgages thereon, as hereinbefore provided, within four years from the date hereof, and that he will sell the said lands and pay the net profits arising from such sales, into the treasury of this State within ten years from the date hereof, and that until the same shall be so sold and the net profits so paid, he will pay all taxes which may be assessed thereon, and preserve and maintain a title thereto unimpaired, to which the liens created by said mortgages shall attach.

And if any event shall occur, making it needful for the people of this State to incur any expense to preserve the lien of said mortgages, the same shall be paid by the party of the second part, and payment may be enforced against him personally, and by the foreclosure of any or all of said mortgages.

And if, after the expiration of the period hereinbefore fixed, any of said scrip shall remain with this State, or any of said lands shall remain unsold, the said scrip shall revert to the people of this State, to be sold to such persons, and for the benefit of such institutions, as under the act of Congress donating such scrip, the Legislature may designate; and the said mortgages may, from time to time, be foreclosed, and the lands covered by the same may be sold for such prices as they may bring at public sale, without any liability to the party of the second part, for deficiencies or the inadequacy of the proceeds to reimburse him for the cost of said scrip, or expenses incident to the selection, location or management of said lands or taxes thereon.

The Lieutenant-Governor offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the draft of the agreement between the Commissioners of the Land Office of the one part, and Hon. Ezra Cornell of the other part, as above read, be engrossed and with the approval of the Comptroller executed on the part of the State by the Deputy Secretary of State, as ex-officio Secretary of the Commissioners of the Land Office, upon its due execution by Hon. Ezra Cornell on his part.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, held September 18, 1866:

Present—Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Comptroller offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the resolution of this Board, adopted July 24, 1866, providing for the execution of an agreement with the Hon. Ezra Cornell, for the sale to him of the College Land scrip, held by this State, be rescinded, and that in lieu of said agreement, this Board accepts the modified agreement this day submitted, and the Deputy Secretary of State, as ex-officio Secretary of the Commissioners of the Land Office, is hereby authorized to execute said last mentioned agreement upon the due execution by Hon. Ezra Cornell on his part.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

This agreement made this fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the people of the State of New York through their Commissioners of the Land Office, acting under and by virtue of chapter 481, of the Laws of 1866, of the first part, and Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, New York, of the second part, witnesseth :

That the said party of the first part, hereby agree to sell and assign and deliver to the party of the second part, all of the Agricultural land scrip now in the possession or ownership of the State of New York, consisting of five thousand and eighty-seven certificates, each representing one hundred and sixty acres on the following terms and conditions :

1st. That said party of the second part shall receive said scrip from time to time as the same can be judiciously located, in parcels representing not less than twenty-five thousand acres, paying therefor into the treasury of the State, on its assignment and delivery to him by the Comptroller, at the rate of thirty cents per acre in lawful money of the United States, or of the State of New York, or in other good and safe stocks or bonds, to be approved by the Comptroller, and drawing not less than five per cent interest per annum, and at the same time depositing with the Comptroller stocks or bonds to be approved by him, to an amount equal to an additional thirty cents per acre, as security for the fulfillment by the party of the second part, of the conditions of this agreement, so far as they relate to the execution of a mortgage to the State on the land to be entered and located with said scrip, on the fulfillment of which, said stock or bonds so deposited as security shall be returned to said party of the second part.

2d. That whenever any parcel of scrip sold and delivered to the said party of the second part under and by virtue of this agreement shall have been located by him, or his agents, the said party of the second part hereby agrees, that he will without delay, furnish to the Commissioners of the Land Office of this State, or to some member thereof, to be designated by a resolution of the Board, a full and complete list and description of the land so located.

And said Board of Commissioners shall within at least sixty days thereafter

and from time to time subsequently, as may be found expedient, fix a minimum valuation by quarter sections at which the same may be sold by said party of the second part.

And said party of the second part further agrees that he will annually and from time to time, whenever required by the Commissioners of the Land Office, render for their information to the Comptroller a full, just and true account of all sales and leases made by him, said report to be made in such form and under such oath as the Comptroller shall direct, and will pay into the treasury of the State the whole of the net profits arising therefrom, which shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross receipts on sales the original cost of thirty cents per acre, the cost and expenses attending the location, management and sale of said lands, the taxes assessed and paid on the same by the party of the second part, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the several amounts actually expended and liabilities incurred for such purposes. But it is expressly agreed by the party of the second part that he will not sell any portion of said lands at a price below the minimum valuation thereon, which may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioners of the Land Office, without first obtaining their consent to do so in writing.

3d. That the stipulations and conditions of this agreement shall apply to each and every parcel of scrip assigned and delivered to said party of the second part under this agreement, and the Comptroller shall defer or suspend further assignments and deliveries of scrip whenever the party of the second part fails to perform such stipulations and conditions, in respect to any scrip sold and delivered to him under this agreement, until they have been complied with.

Except, nevertheless, that stocks or bonds as security for the return and mortgage of lands located under scrip to the party of the second part, shall in no case be required when there shall remain in the hands of the Comptroller by virtue of this agreement, mortgaged lands not released, equal in quality to the scrip which may be issued to the party of the second part and remain not located and mortgaged as provided by this agreement.

4th. That as often as and whenever the party of the second part shall furnish a description of any of the land selected and located by him under and by virtue of said scrip he shall immediately execute a mortgage thereon to the people of this State, to be approved by the Attorney-General, conditioned that the said party of the second part will fully keep and perform each and every of the terms and conditions which by this agreement he is required to do, keep and perform.

And this agreement is declared to be a continuing agreement, and a suit or suits at law, or in equity, may be from time to time instituted and maintained thereon, and upon any or all of said mortgage, for any violation of such terms and conditions whenever such violation may occur.

Said mortgages shall be delivered to the Comptroller, or to the Commissioners of the Land Office.

5th. Whenever the party of the second part shall sell or dispose of any section of the land acquired by him, under this agreement, and pay into the treasury of the State the net profits resulting from such sale after the deductions hereinbefore mentioned and provided for, the party of the first part shall execute and deliver to the party of the second part a full and sufficient release of the portion sold from the lien of the mortgage, so that a clear title can be vested in the purchase or purchasers.

6th. That of the moneys arising from sales or leases made by the party of the second part and paid into the State treasury as herein provided, a proportion equal

to thirty cents per acre shall be added to and form a part of the fund known and designated on the records of the Comptroller's office as the "College Land Scrip Fund;" and the remainder shall constitute a separate and distinct fund, which shall be the property of the "Cornell University," to be known as the "Cornell Endowment Fund," the principal of which shall forever remain unimpaired, the income to be annually appropriated by the Legislature and paid over from time to time to the trustees of the Cornell University, to be by them devoted to the purposes of the Institution.

7th. That the said party of the second part further agrees to purchase the whole of the aforesaid scrip, and select and locate lands under and by virtue thereof, and execute mortgages thereon as hereinbefore provided within four years from the date hereof, and that he will sell the lands within twenty years from date, and pay the net profits arising from such sales into the treasury of this State, and that until the same shall be sold and the net profits so paid, he will pay all taxes which may be assessed thereon, and preserve and maintain a title thereto unimpaired, to which the liens created by said mortgages shall attach.

And if any event shall occur making it needful for the people of this State to incur any expense to preserve the lien of said mortgages, the same shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of said lands.

And if after the expiration of the period of four years hereinbefore fixed, any of said scrip shall remain with this State and not have been paid for by the party of the second part, the same shall be released thereafter from the conditions and stipulations of this agreement.

Hon. Ezra Cornell made the following application:

I apply for such temporary modification of my agreement with the Commissioners of the Land Office, in relation to the College Land scrip, so that for the present the Comptroller will receive an assignment of Land Receiver's certificates in lieu of a mortgage on the lands to be patented to me on such certificates.

ALBANY, *September 18th*, 1866.

E. CORNELL.

The Attorney-General offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the location of the Land scrip contracted to be sold to Hon. Ezra Cornell (reference being had to the agreement made with him) the Comptroller is authorized to receive an assignment of Land certificates, mentioned in above proposition to the extent of 100,000 acres, to be held temporarily in lieu of a mortgage thereon, and as and for a mortgage, until patents can be obtained therefor, and the same may be mortgaged by said Cornell, as provided by his agreement.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land office, held May 15, 1867:

Present—Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer,

The Comptroller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution offered by the Attorney General, on the application of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, and adopted by the Board, on the 18th day of September, 1866, authorizing the Comptroller to issue to the Hon. Ezra Cornell, land scrip representing 100,000 acres, on receiving from him an assignment of an equal amount of certificates of location, be extended so as to cover an additional 100,000 acres, for the purpose, and on the conditions set forth in said resolution.

On this resolution, the roll was called, and all present answering in the affirmative, the resolution was adopted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, held June 18, 1867:

Present—Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Speaker of Assembly.

The Secretary of State offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be advised and authorized to receive the personal bonds of the Hon. Ezra Cornell for the Land Scrip contracted to be sold to him by virtue of chapter 481 of the Laws of 1866, as the same shall hereafter be issued to him, to the amount of thirty cents per acre, drawing not less than five per cent interest. Such bonds to be secured by the assignment of all land scrip issued to him and heretofore located and all other scrip to be hereafter issued so soon as located, or by mortgage of the lands so located whenever patents shall be obtained therefor. Such assignments to be held also, in lieu of the mortgages, provided for in the agreement between the Commissioners of the Land Office and said Cornell, bearing date on the fourth day of August, 1866.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The foregoing extracts from the minutes of the Commissioners of the Land Office, give the proceedings of that Board under the act of 1866, down to the present time. It only remains to explain certain portions of the agreement of August 4th, that may appear in conflict with the act of Congress, and the Legislature of this State.

1st. The first section of the act of 1866, provides that "the whole net avails and profits from the sale of scrip or the location and use of the said lands, or of the lands located under said scrip, shall from time to time, as such net avails or profits are received, be paid over and devoted to the purposes of such Institution or Institutions, as have been or shall be created under the act, chap. 585, of the Laws of 1865, in accordance with the act of Congress hereinbefore mentioned." Considered separately, the Legislature would appear to have retained under this clause large discretionary powers, in the disposition of the profits arising from sales. Taken, however, in connection with the exclusive grant of these profits to the Cornell University by the act of 1865, on conditions that had been fully complied with, by the founder of that Institution, it could not be construed so as to interfere with the previous law, without impairing the obligation of a contract. Believing this to be the equitable and fair construction of the clause and that it must be sustained by the courts on any question that might arise, the Commissioners decided to admit into the agreement with Mr. Cornell, the provision which limits the application of the net profits when paid into the treasury, to the use and benefit of the Institution which by the failure of the People's College had become entitled to them by the act of 1865. An additional reason for this action on the part of the Commissioners was drawn from the consideration that by no possibility could the provisions of the act of 1866, appropriating the avails of the lands sold "to such Institution or Institutions as have been or shall be created by the act, chapter 585," be so construed as to cover any Institutions except those mentioned therein, because the act contained no provision for the creation of others, and of those mentioned, the People's College having failed to comply with the terms imposed, the Cornell University had become the sole beneficiary of the grant.

2d. By the second section of the act of Congress, it is provided, "That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State or of any territory of the United States, but their assigns may locate the said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated

lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre." In deciding on the security to be taken for the performance of the agreement, the Commissioners of the Land Office were of the opinion that, in view of the importance of the transaction, and the uncertainty of the time that would be required to complete it, no form of personal security was admissible, but that a mortgage should be required on the lands as located. The only question that arose here, was as to the effect of a foreclosure of the mortgage, and the possible acquisition of title by the State under such a procedure. Could it in any sense be considered an evasion of the prohibition contained in the act of Congress? The conclusion was that it could not, when it resulted from the enforcement of a lawful remedy, and if otherwise, that the difficulty would be avoided by a sale to other parties, or to some person to hold as trustee for the State. The question, however, is not likely to be a practical one, in view of the resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed September 18, 1866, providing for a substitution of assignments of certificates of location instead of a mortgage security.

3d. By the fourth section of the act of Congress, the moneys derived from sales of the lands donated, are to form a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished; and by the fifth section, "no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings." In deciding what portion of the income of the money paid into the treasury under the agreement with Mr. Cornell, would be subject to this limitation as to its use and application, the Commissioners of the Land Office assumed that the prohibition applied only to the purchase money received by the State on a sale of the scrip, and that the ultimate profits to be derived from the location and sale of the lands by the purchaser formed no part of the purchase money, and need not therefore be included. The nominal price, however, which was fixed on the scrip by the act of 1866, and for which it was sold, in consideration of the stipulation to pay over the net profits, being less than the market rates, it was stipulated in the sixth section of the agreement that an additional thirty cents per acre from the net profits should, when such profits were paid into the treasury, be added to the purchase money, thus increasing the price to sixty cents per acre, the current rate for the scrip, at the date of the transaction, and limiting the purposes to which it may be applied in conformity with the terms of the grant by Congress.

4th. It will be noticed that by the resolutions of the Commissioners of the Land Office of September 18th, 1866, and May 15th, 1867, the Comptroller was authorized to receive assignments of certificates of location as security for the performance of the agreement, instead of mortgages as therein provided. This modification was made on the application of Mr. Cornell, to obviate the necessity of taking out patents for the lands as located, which it would have been necessary to do before mortgages could be executed, thus occasioning delay in the locating of the scrip, as under the agreement it is required that a mortgage shall be executed on each parcel of scrip delivered to the purchaser, before the delivery to him of an additional quantity. By substituting an assignment of certificates of location issued by the Registers of the Land Office on the selection of the lands, without awaiting the formal issue of patents, the process of locating was hastened, without, it is believed, in any way impairing the security. The scrip is issued no faster than certificates of location are assigned, and such certificates are worth a sum in excess of an equal quantity of scrip, represented by the cost and expenses of location. Practically the scrip is returned to the State in a new form and increased in value.

5th. By the act of 1866, it is provided that the net avails of the lands "shall from time to time as such net avails or profits are received, be paid over and devoted to the purposes of such institution or institutions as have been or shall be created by the act, chap. 585, Laws of 1865." A question arose here, whether under this clause these net profits should be required to be paid into the treasury of the State, or whether by the terms of the act any part of them could be permitted to pass under the control and guardianship of the Trustees of the University. The Commissioners of the Land Office, after due consideration, decided that they must be paid into the treasury, for the reasons stated in the following letter from the Comptroller to Mr. Cornell, to which he refers in his communication of June 9th, 1866, which has been already given in the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Land Office :

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 25, 1866. }

HON. EZRA CORNELL, *President, &c., Ithaca* :

DEAR SIR—Since my interview with you on the subject of the disposal of the College Land scrip, I have carefully considered the provisions of the act, chapter 481, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and have come to the following conclusions:

1st. That the direction to fix the price and sell, given in the act is not mandatory, but allows the Comptroller to exercise discretionary powers.

2d. That there is no power given to sell, at any price, except to persons who will agree to account for and devote the avails "to the purposes of such institution or institutions as have been or shall be created by the act, chapter 585, Laws of 1865."

3d. That if it was the intention of the Legislature that the net avails of the scrip, or any portion of it, should be placed under the control and management of any person or corporate body, instead of in the treasury of the State, the language of the act fails to express it.

4th. That as neither the State nor any person or body corporate is *expressly* made the custodian of the avails of the scrip, the intention of the Legislature in respect to the care and custody of them can only be inferred.

5th. That the inference that it was intended the avails should be placed in the treasury, arises naturally from a consideration of the provisions of the act of Congress, with which it may fairly be presumed the legislation of this State is to harmonize.

6th. That to allow the avails, or any portion of them, to pass into other hands, would be so clearly inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Congress referred to, that if it was intended to make such a disposal of them, it should have been expressly stated in the act, and not left to be inferred.

7th. That aside from other considerations, the safety and preservation of the avails of the scrip as a fund to be devoted to the cause of education, would be more fully provided for by placing it in the treasury of the State, the income to be drawn therefrom only on appropriations made by law, than by passing it over to a body corporate where, from the changes occurring from deaths, resignation or otherwise, there could be no assurance of a fixed and definite policy in regard to its use, and when, if used contrary to the objects and purposes contemplated in the acts of Congress and of the Legislature of this State, the remedy would, to say the least, be uncertain and incomplete.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that in arriving at these conclusions, and proposing as I do to make them the basis of my action under the law, I am governed by no other consideration than a desire to aid in the accomplishment of the great work which you have undertaken. In my opinion it is of vital importance that the fund which is to form the main endowment of the University should be realized as soon as practicable, by a location of the scrip and a sale of the lands; so far I am confident you will agree with me, the only question where there can be any difference is as to the custody of the avails thereafter, so far as the income is concerned; it can be of no practical importance to the friends of the University, whether it be derived from investments under the control of the State or of the Trustees; in either case it must go to the support of the institution; nor can the question of the custody and control of the principal be of any more practical importance except on the supposition that if turned over to the Trustees under the act of the last session it might perhaps be used for purposes not contemplated in the grant by Congress. On this view of the question I am hopeful that as you have a greater interest in the formation of a permanent and ample endowment for the institution than any other individual, we may agree on some plan under which you can become the purchaser of the scrip held by the State, with such provision as to the disposal of the proceeds as will conform with what I conceive to be the requirements of the law.

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller.*

6th. There has been delivered to Mr. Cornell since the date of the agreement, scrip representing 288,000 acres, 100,000 acres under the original agreement of August 4th, 1866, and 188,000 acres under the agreement as modified by the resolutions of the Commissioners of the Land Office of September 18th, 1866, and May 15th, 1867. For the thirty cents per acre on the first 100,000 acres, the bond of Mr. Cornell was accepted, secured by the deposit of \$30,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a further deposit of \$27,000 of these bonds was required as security for the performance by Mr. Cornell of the conditions of the agreement with respect to executing a mortgage. For the remaining 188,000 acres the State holds by assignment; certificates of location representing an equal amount, and the personal bonds of Mr. Cornell for the thirty cents per acre, received without collaterals in conformity with the resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office of June 18, 1867. The object of this resolution was to relieve the purchaser from the obligation to pay the thirty cents per acre in cash, in view of the large advances necessary to be made by him from time to time in the location of the scrip, and for other expenses amounting in the aggregate to several hundred thousand dollars. As the certificates of location represent the full value of the scrip, whatever that may be, increased by the cost of location, the State cannot in any event lose by an arrangement, under which the one is exchanged for the other, acre for acre, and the payment of the thirty cents per acre merely suspended, until the lands are sold.

7th. By the third section of the act of Congress, it is provided, "That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from the date of selection of said lands previous to their sale, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that 'the entire proceeds' of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned." This provision is substantially

incorporated in the act of May 5, 1863, although it would seem to have no application to a simple sale of scrip, and to be limited in its operation to States, selecting lands open to entry within their own limits, instead of receiving land scrip. In the one case, there would be the expenses of selection, management and sale to be provided for; in the other, there might not be any expenses whatever.

Whether it will become necessary hereafter to advance out of the treasury the cost attending the selection, management and sale of the lands entered with the scrip received under the act of Congress, will depend upon whether such a transaction as that authorized by the act of 1866, is to be considered a sale, or an agency with a transfer of title, for the purpose of facilitating the object in view. If the former, it would appear that these expenses may be paid as provided for in the agreement with Mr. Cornell, from the moneys received on sales, without evading the provisions of the act of Congress. If the latter, the "entire proceeds" of such sales, without any deduction, would have to be paid into the treasury, and the expenses provided for in some other way. On the first supposition, in conformity with which, it will be seen by the agreement, the Commissioners of the Land Office have acted, the avails of the scrip coming into the treasury, would be decreased in amount. On the second, they would be increased, but at the cost of the General Fund.

In conclusion, it is respectfully suggested, that there should be some constitutional guarantee of the inviolability of the fund contemplated by the act of 1866, and of its application to the objects and purposes mentioned in the act of 1865, so far, at least, as such a guarantee can be properly extended to a contract not yet fulfilled.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller.*

(XXV.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER, GIVING CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE POWER OF THE COMPTROLLER TO CONTINUE PAYMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE CONVENTION.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, November 20th, 1867. }

Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

President of the Constitutional Convention :

DEAR SIR—I inclose herewith, for the information of the Convention, copies of a correspondence with the Attorney-General relative to the power of the Comptroller to continue the payment of the expenses of the Convention after the expiration of the time fixed in the act of 1867 for a submission of the Constitution to the popular vote. You will notice that the Attorney-General is of the opinion that my authority to pay under the act referred to has ceased, and that it can only be revived by the Legislature.

In consequence of this decision of the law officer of the State, I do not feel willing to take the responsibility of continuing to draw warrants on the treasury for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, without further legislative action. Desirous, however, of doing everything in my power to facilitate the completion of the important work on which the Convention is engaged, I have ascertained, as will be seen from the enclosed correspondence with E. P. Prentice, Esq., President, &c., that the Commercial Bank of this city, if the Convention thinks proper to accept the offer by resolution or otherwise, will on its own responsibility pay the usual certificates of service issued to members and officers, and signed by the President, relying on the Legislature to provide for the repayment of the amount thus advanced, with interest.

Hoping that this disposition of the subject will be approved of by the Convention,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOS. HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller.*

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, October 7th, 1867. }Hon. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, *Attorney-General :*

Dear Sir—Permit me to call your attention to the act, chapter 194, passed March 29, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution," and more particularly to the 5th section, which requires a submission of the new Constitution to the popular vote "at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next,," and to ask your opinion on the following points:

1st. Can the Convention continue its sessions after the time fixed in the legislative act referred to, for a submission of its work to the people has expired, or has that body a discretionary power as to the time of submission, beyond the control of the Legislature?

2d. On either of the suppositions of the preceding inquiry, is not the legislative act binding on the Comptroller in all its provisions, so far as they impose duties on that officer, and if so can he properly pay the members and officers of the Convention for attendance after the time indicated in the act for a submission to the people?

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,)

THOS. HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller*.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, }
ALBANY, *October 10th, 1867.* }

Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller, &c.*:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., propounding to me certain inquiries relating to the act, chapter 194 of the Laws of last winter, entitled "An act to provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution."

To your inquiry whether the Convention can continue its sessions after the fifth day of November next, being "the time fixed in the legislative act for the submission of its work to the people," I respond that its voluntary sessions after that date are not prohibited by any law.

Its work after the time referred to may be recognized at the next session of the Legislature, and submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. In my opinion it is unimportant in this regard whether the Convention derives its vitality primarily from the present Constitution or from the legislative act providing for the election and assemblage of its members.

Whatever may be the primary source of the authority of the Convention, if the Legislature shall submit the result of its deliberations to a general election of the people, and they shall approve, the amendments or Constitution so proposed or adopted will be established in the State. *It is unnecessary to consider the effect of such a submission without a legislative act.*

But your authority to "pay the members and officers of the Convention for attendance after the time indicated in the act for a submission to the people," is confined by narrower and more precise limitations.

You are not authorized to draw your warrant on the Treasurer for any moneys except in conformity to law.

By the provisions of the act in question, the members of the Convention are each entitled "to six dollars per day for every day, from the first day to the last day of the session thereof, and the same mileage as is now paid to the members of the Legislature; but no pay shall be received for any recess longer than three days at one time," and the amendments or constitution which may be proposed, "*shall be submitted by the Convention to the people for their adoption or rejection at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November next.*"

How can the Convention comply with this requirement except by the completion of its work before the 5th of November next?

The law in effect tells you, "pay the members six dollars per day for every day of the session of the Convention; but the session must be ended before the next general election!" Such, in my opinion, was the intention of the Legislature in passing the act, and such was the popular, and I think, the true construction of it.

All the right of the members to their compensation is derived from, and must be limited by the terms of the legislative act under which they are convened.

All your authority to pay them is conferred and imposed by the same act.

They have discretion to prolong their voluntary session, and to trust to some future legislative enabling act. In doing so they violate no law.

You have no official discretion to transcend the limitations of the present act, nor to draw your warrant in anticipation that it will be extended by the next Legislature. In doing so you would violate the Constitution which prescribes that "no money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law."

The next Legislature may, in its discretion, pay the members for their attendance after the 5th of November, six dollars, or one dollar per day, or refuse to pay any sum whatever.

But the construction which derives the authority and rights of the Convention, including the pay of its clerks and members, from the Constitution, regardless of the limited period prescribed to its session in the legislative act, would permit continued sessions without limit, and impose the duty on successive Legislatures, by the high obligations of "good faith," to make appropriations for its expenses until the Convention determines to conclude its labors.

I think such a construction is erroneous, and advise you to decline to pay the members and officers of the Convention for attendance after the time indicated in the act for a submission to the people."

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MARTINDALE,

Attorney-General.

(Signed)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, November 13th, 1867. }

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Esq., *President, &c.* :

DEAR SIR—The time fixed in the act of the Legislature of this State for a submission of the Constitution to the popular vote, having expired, I am advised by the Attorney-General, that I cannot legally continue to pay the per diem of the members and officers, and other expenses of the Convention.

Wishing to do everything in my power to facilitate the completion of the important work in which the Convention is engaged, I write to ask if your institution will not pay the members and officers on the presentation of the usual certificates of service, signed by the president, relying upon the Legislature, soon to convene, to sanction such payment, when the proper warrants can be drawn on the treasury. I shall recommend such action in my report, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the necessary authority will be granted.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed)

THOS. HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller.*

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK,
ALBANY, Nov. 13th, 1867. }

Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, *Comptroller*:

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication of this date, asking this bank to advance such sums as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the Constitutional Convention now in session, in anticipation of legislative appropriation, I have to reply, that I am instructed by the Finance Committee to make such advances, on interest, in the confident assurance that such legislation will not be wanting.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed),

J. MARTIN, *Cashier*.

(XXVI.)

STATEMENT showing the annual gains and accumulations on a capital of \$4,500,000,000, for thirty years, at four per cent.

	Surplus gains.	Annual contribution to sinking fund.	Surplus gains after deducting contribution to sinking fund.	Annual accumulation of the capital.
1867....				\$4,500,000,000 00
1868....	\$180,000,000 00	\$28,654,736 00	\$151,345,264 00	4,651,345,264 00
1869....	186,053,810 56	28,654,736 00	157,399,074 56	4,808,744,338 56
1870....	192,349,773 54	28,654,736 00	163,695,037 54	4,972,439,376 10
1871....	198,897,575 04	28,654,736 00	170,242,839 04	5,142,682,215 14
1872....	205,707,288 61	28,654,736 00	177,052,552 61	5,319,734,767 75
1873....	212,789,390 71	28,654,736 00	184,134,654 71	5,503,869,422 46
1874....	220,154,776 90	28,654,736 00	191,500,040 90	5,695,369,463 36
1875....	227,814,778 53	28,654,736 00	199,160,042 53	5,894,529,505 89
1876....	235,781,180 24	28,654,736 00	207,126,444 24	6,101,655,950 13
1877....	244,066,238 01	28,654,736 00	215,411,502 01	6,317,067,452 14
1878....	252,682,698 09	28,654,736 00	224,027,962 09	6,541,095,414 23
1879....	261,643,816 57	28,654,736 00	232,989,080 57	6,774,084,494 80
1880....	270,963,379 79	28,654,736 00	242,308,643 79	7,016,393,138 59
1881....	280,655,725 54	28,654,736 00	252,000,988 54	7,268,394,128 13
1882....	290,735,765 13	28,654,736 00	262,081,029 13	7,530,475,157 26
1883....	301,219,006 29	28,654,736 00	272,564,270 29	7,803,032,427 55
1884....	312,121,577 10	28,654,736 00	283,466,841 10	8,086,506,268 65
1885....	323,460,250 75	28,654,736 00	294,805,514 75	8,381,311,783 40
1886....	335,252,471 34	28,654,736 00	306,597,735 34	8,687,909,518 74
1887....	347,516,380 75	28,654,736 00	318,861,644 75	9,006,771,163 49
1888....	360,270,846 54	28,654,736 00	331,616,110 54	9,338,387,274 03
1889....	373,555,490 96	28,654,736 00	344,880,754 96	9,683,268,028 99
1890....	387,330,721 16	28,654,736 00	358,675,985 16	10,041,944,014 15
1891....	401,677,760 57	28,654,736 00	373,023,024 57	10,414,967,038 72
1892....	416,598,681 55	28,654,736 00	387,943,945 55	10,802,910,984 27
1893....	432,116,439 37	28,654,736 00	403,461,703 37	11,206,372,687 64
1894....	448,254,907 51	28,654,736 00	419,600,171 51	11,625,972,859 15
1895....	465,038,914 37	28,654,736 00	436,384,178 37	12,062,357,037 52
1896....	482,494,281 50	28,654,736 00	453,839,545 50	12,516,196,583 02
1897....	500,647,863 32	28,654,736 00	471,993,127 32	12,988,189,710 34

\$9,347,731,790.34 ÷ 30 = \$311,594,393.03, the average amount of surplus gains for the whole period.

INDEX.

	APPENDIX.	PAGE.
Accounts with the United States.....		27
Accumulations on a capital of \$4,500,000 for thirty years, at 4 per cent. compounded	XXVI.	146
Appropriations required for year commencing Oct. 1, 1868 ..	XIII.	102
Auction duties, receipts.....	XIV.	111
Auction duties.....		15
Balances due to and from the treasury		24
Bounty debt.....		9
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund.....		10
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund; purchase of stock for.....	XXI.	121
Canal debt		12
Canal revenues and expenditures.....	XXII.	122
Clerks of the Department		44
Clerks in the public offices, names and salaries.....	XII.	97
College Land Scrip Fund.....	VII.	85
College Land Scrip Fund, sale of.....		21
College Land Scrip Fund, sale of, &c.....	XXIV.	126
Constitutional Convention.....		28
Constitutional Convention, payments on account of.....	II.	61
Constitutional Convention correspondence, &c.....	XXV.	142
Contingent debt.....		11
Contingent debt	IX.	90
Debt of the State.....		5
Debt for bounties.....		9
Dispensaries, payments to.....	II.	72
Estimates for the current fiscal year.....	X.	91
Estimates for the year commencing October 1, 1868	XIII.	102
Financial condition—Our.....		29
General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.....		7
General Fund debt.....		6
General Fund debt.....	IX.	89
General Fund revenue, &c.....		13
General Fund, receipts on account of.....	I.	49
General Fund, warrants drawn on.....	II.	53
Hospitals, payments to.....	II.	71
Increase of taxation	XIX.	120
Indian annuities, payments of.....	VIII.	88
Insurance Department		29
Legislature, expenses of.....	II.	58
Literature Fund.....	V.	81
Local debts.....		12
Local debts.....	XXIII.	124
Long Island Railroad Co., Sinking Fund.....	VII.	85